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Homage to a 'Magnificent Endeavor'

Heads of State Pay Tribute to D-Day Heroes

By R. W. Apple Jr.

ABOARD M.S. PRIDE OF PORTSMOUTH, in the English Channel — In company with ships of many nations, the American aircraft carrier George Washington, with President Bill Clinton and his entourage aboard, steamed Sunday night toward Normandy and a rendezvous with memories of a mighty victory.

For Mr. Clinton and other leaders of the World War II allies, a Sunday as mild and sunny as Saturday was dank and rainy passed in a swirl of color and high British military pageantry. Kings, princes, presidents and prime ministers from three continents had come together to mark the launching, precisely half a century ago, of the greatest seaborne invasion in history, Operation Overlord.

That assault, the president said in an anniversary message, signaled "the beginning of the end of the Second World War."

In a speech to the crew of the George Washington, at 97,000 tons the largest warship afloat, he called D-Day a "magnificent, heroic, almost unbelievable endeavor."

At a drumhead service Sunday morning on Southsea Common, a spacious waterside green in Portsmouth, England, the colors of the 14 nations whose soldiers landed on the French beaches were stacked together, tepee-fashion, to symbolize unity of purpose. With upturned drums forming an altar, the flags were blessed as in days of yore, when such ceremonies were held for troops as they went into battle.

The royal family attended the service, including Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, a naval officer in World War II, and Diana, Princess of Wales — but not her estranged husband, who was in France.

Still, the focus fell upon survivors of D-Day combat from many countries. Many of the British veterans, the biggest contingent, wore their medals on business suits or windbreakers. In their ranks one could pick out commandos, in olive green berets, and paratroopers, in red ones.

There were similar if smaller services in churches all around Britain on Sunday, and there were also many little personal acts of commemoration, as this nation, which feared for a time in the early 1940s that it would be overrun by Hitler, gave thanks.

When a group of Americans finished their dinner at the White Horse Inn in Chigrove, near Portsmouth, on Saturday night, the proprietor, Barry Phillips, handed out a bottle of 1944 cognac.

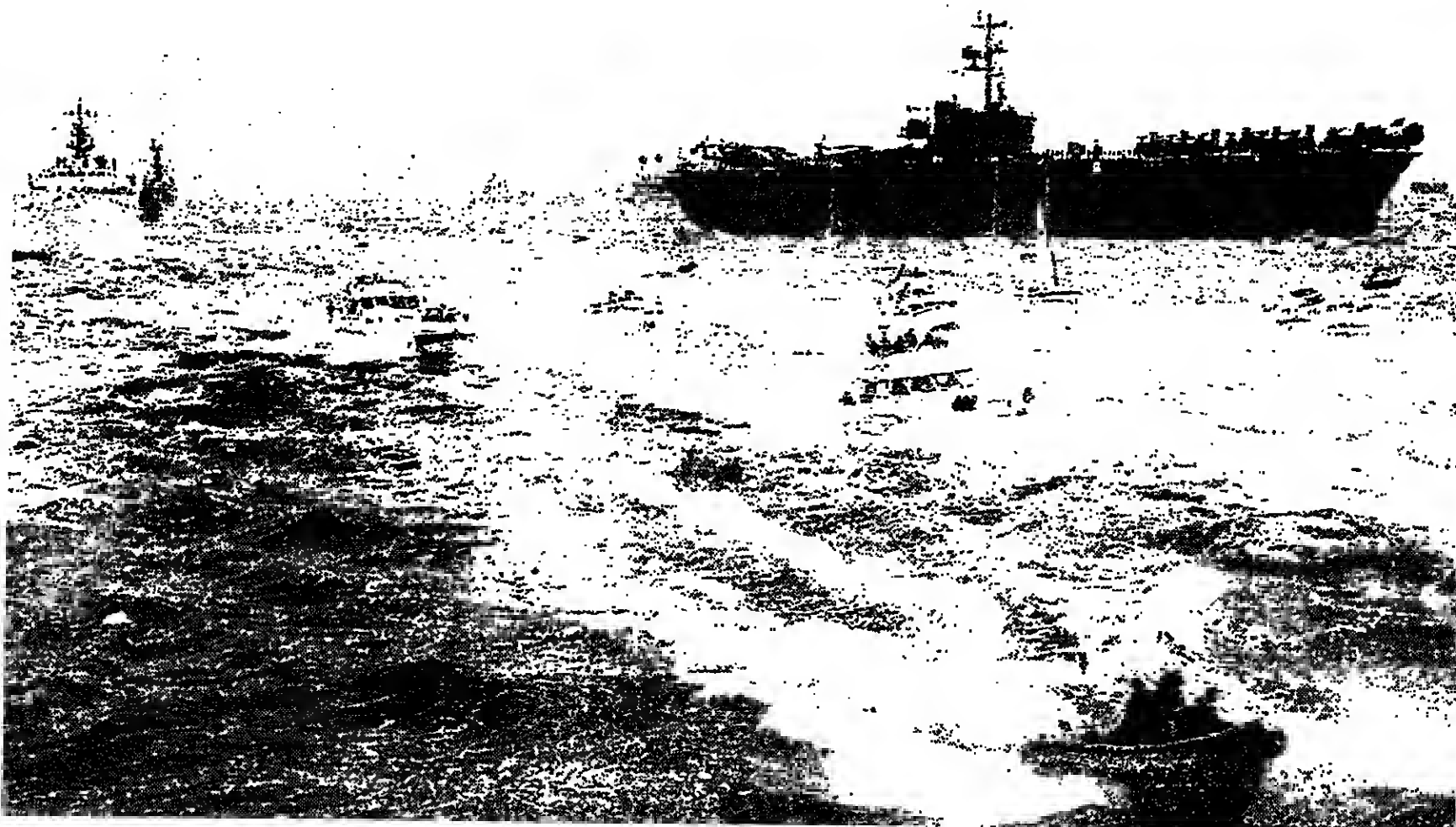
Fifty years ago, the original fleet set sail in a very different world — minesweepers first, 235 of them; then landing craft carrying tanks and jeeps; then 6 battleships, 21 cruisers, 68 destroyers and numberless smaller craft, including PT boats, barges and troop transports.

Together, they formed the most powerful armada ever assembled — thousands of ships, pointing for a 50-mile stretch of French coastline.

Emerging from a hundred harbors up and down England, the ships assembled just south of the life of Wight, off Portsmouth, at a point the sailors referred to as "Piccadilly Circus," then headed south across the Channel.

Fifty years ago Sunday night, General Dwight D. Eisenhower found a way to escape what he later called "the interminable wait that always intervenes between the final decision of the high command and the actual possible determination of success or failure." He went to the encampment of the 101st Airborne Division to talk to its men as they

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Hundreds of vessels, including a helicopter carrier, following in the wake of the royal yacht Britannia on Sunday as it left harbor in Portsmouth, England, bound for Normandy.

Who Will Remember in 2044? One Vet's Hope

By William Drozdiak

SAINTE-MERE-EGLISE, France — As the American veteran Phil Juras stepped forward at the mayor's office here to receive the Legion of Honor, his eyes were riveted on a U.S. Marine, Sergeant Timothy Broyer. Mr. Juras, 78, was being honored with France's highest civilian award for his work in sustaining the memory and meaning of the D-Day invasion 50 years ago, but he could not keep his mind off the future as he stared at his grandson, Sergeant Broyer.

"In 2044, Tim will be 74, and I kept saying to myself that he must serve as the bridge between the 50th and the 100th anniversary," Mr. Juras said. "When those of us who

fought the war are no longer around, how can we manage to keep the legacy alive?"

Ever since he came back here two decades ago to marry a woman he met during the invasion, Mr. Juras has dedicated his life to running a museum that extols the wartime exploits of the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions. Each year, thousands of American veterans return here to renew their wartime camaraderie and savor the warm hospitality inspired by this town's everlasting gratitude.

"Geopolitics is changing so fast," Mr. Juras said. "Just look at how much competition there is now between France and the United States. There is a nationalist tint to Europe that I find disturbing. And it could tear asunder the hope for a more unified Europe."

As Mr. Juras and other veterans gathered for what may be their last hurrah, they were quick to acknowledge that the world is a much more confusing place than it was on the day they set out across the Channel to liberate France and end the Nazi occupation of Europe.

"The future frightens me, because the ideals we fought for seem so murky in the modern world," said Steve Epp, a retired textile plant manager from Lancaster, South Carolina. He landed here as a 19-year-old paratrooper.

"Who or what is the enemy now?" he said. "Bosnia? Gadhafi? Iraq? Our purpose and cause was so clear when we fought. We knew we had to liberate Europe and destroy Hitler."

Everybody says they believe in liberty and democracy, but at what point do you fight for them? I suppose if somebody like Hitler came along again, a new generation of Americans would be willing to fight. But will the menace be so evident?"

Germany has become a respected democracy and a faithful member of the Atlantic alliance. The threat of a Soviet invasion has vanished. And many veterans wonder how long a postwar alliance can last in the absence of any tangible threat or identifiable enemy.

Mr. Epp said he and other members of his paratrooper regiment have started teaching high school history classes on the war.

Sergeant Broyer, who was motivated to

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Do's and Don'ts, and Anchors Aweigh

By Maureen Dowd

PORTSMOUTH, England — President Bill Clinton and his top aides have only read the history that many here have lived through. And as the administration flotilla started across the English Channel to recreate the invasion of Normandy, there were signs everywhere that this is not exactly the Lindy Hop, Span Fritter and "Pennsylvania 6-5000" crowd.

In a fashion statement that it is hard to imagine Brent Scowcroft making, Calvin Mitchell Jr., a National Security Council official on the D-Day memorial tour, wears a gold hoop in his left ear.

At 32, Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, is so young that her father was a U.S. Navy flier not in World War II, but in Vietnam.

Chad Griffin, 20, a communications official, blazed in neckwear that no Republican would be caught wearing: a "Save the Children" tie.

When the president visited the Cambridge American Military Cemetery on Saturday, U.S. Embassy officials handed out a replica

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of a 1942 booklet that was given to American servicemen going to England to prepare for the invasion.

Called "Over There," the booklet aimed to acquaint soldiers with British ways and warn them not to help the Jerries by spreading "distrust" between Limes and Yanks.

Important Do's and Don'ts included:

• "Don't make fun of British speech or accents," even when "all the a's in 'banana' sound like the e in 'father.'"

• "Stop and think before you sound off about lukewarm beer or cold boiled potatoes."

• "If British civilians look dowdy and badly dressed, it is not because they do not like good clothes or know how to wear them. All clothing is rationed."

• "Don't play into Hitler's hand by mentioning war debts" of Britain from World War I.

Perhaps the embassy should have given the president a copy. Mr. Clinton broke one of the most important rules just before he arrived here. In a section entitled "Keep Out of Arguments," the U.S. War Department advised: "You can rub a Britisher the wrong way."

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Hemingway Covers D-Day

"If you want to know how it was in an LCV(P) on D-Day when we took Fox Green beach and Easy Red beach on the sixth of June, 1944, then this is as near as I can come to it."

So wrote Ernest Hemingway in an account for Collier's magazine, reprinted in today's Trib.

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Kiosk

Delors Speaks Out About Neofascists

PARIS (Reuters) — The European Commission president, Jacques Delors, spoke out on Sunday against neofascists in Italy's new government, saying the country had been contaminated by "a hideous beast."

Mr. Delors was responding to remarks by the Italian neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, who said the D-Day landings marked the loss of Europe's cultural identity.

"I read that with rage in my heart," Mr. Delors said after an Italian paper published the interview with Mr. Fini.

Sports

As their king watched, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Sergi Bruguera of Spain won French Open tennis titles.

The IHT World Cup Competitions: Testing the predictions of fans in the rumble to the matches in the United States.

Books

Bridge

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	1.00 CFA
Cameroon	1.00 CFA
Egypt	1.00 CFA
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	9.00 CFA
Greece	9.00 CFA
Italy	9.00 CFA
Japan	1.00 CFA
Lebanon	1.00 CFA
Libya	1.00 CFA
Morocco	1.00 CFA
Nigeria	1.00 CFA
Poland	1.00 CFA
Portugal	1.00 CFA
Romania	1.00 CFA
Saudi Arabia	1.00 CFA
Senegal	1.00 CFA
Singapore	1.00 CFA
Sri Lanka	1.00 CFA
Taiwan	1.00 CFA
Tanzania	1.00 CFA
Togo	1.00 CFA
Tunisia	1.00 CFA
Turkey	1.00 CFA
U.S.A.	1.00 CFA
U.K.	1.00 CFA
U.S.M.	1.00 CFA

Reining In North Korea: Ironical Risks

By Daniel Williams

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration describes the stakes in its standoff with North Korea as crucial to regional and global peace, yet Washington has stepped gingerly around the question of how far it would go to stop development of nuclear weapons by the reclusive Communist regime.

For now, the United States has settled on trying economic sanctions, an effort no one expects to stop the nuclear program in its tracks.

Imposing sanctions also runs an ironic risk: Meant to force North Korea to confess to past efforts to create a bomb, they may prompt Pyongyang to retaliate by formally withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the 1970 treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. That would free North Korean nuclear engineers of even the minimal constraints

they have observed for the last two years, and possibly help them to build more nuclear devices than they already may have.

One American official said that risk was the prime reason for not going further now. "We are doing all that we reasonably should do to not provoke the North Koreans to stop cooperating on the most important issue," which is

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ensuring continued inspections to prevent diverting fuel to build new bombs, the official said.

"One doesn't throw the baby out with the bath water," he said.

Beyond sanctions, no one seems clear on which direction the policy might go, should North Korea resist and simply continue to build its weapons. Will Washington simply try to wait out North Korea in the expectation that Pyongyang will at some point choose to join the

world rather than board a few atom bombs? Encourage the overthrow of North Korean government? Go to war to destroy the weapons and facilities?

One American official warned that there might be no significant progress on the issue until North Korea's octogenarian leader, Kim Il Sung, dies and is replaced. But there is no guarantee his replacement will be more amenable to American interests.

In the meantime, administration officials say, sanctions are a necessary means of maintaining Washington's credibility and that of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is responsible for policing global nuclear arms proliferation. North Korea's defiance must be shown to have costs, they say.

"What is immediately at stake is the IAEA safeguards regime," a senior administration official said. "The regime would be seriously

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Does Greenspan Have Clinton's Ear? New Book Says That's the Case

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — Insistent advice from the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, to President Bill Clinton during the presidential transition and early in the new administration led Mr. Clinton to pursue lower deficits at the expense of the economic populism of his campaign, according to a new book.

The book, "The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House," by Bob Woodward, a Washington Post assistant managing editor, is an intimate look at how the new Democratic president and his stumbling, feuding team of advisers struggled to formulate and adopt an economic

program during Mr. Clinton's first year in office.

It depicts a chaotic policy-making operation, crucial intercessions by Hillary Rodham Clin-

ton and an active policy role played by four outside political advisers.

The four were given open access to the White House, which they used in part to criticize the economic team. They complained that Mr. Clinton's fall in popularity was a result of policies being promoted by the economic advisers — or at least the way those policies were

packaged for sale to the public. The two groups are described as virtually at war with each other.

The book describes Clinton temper tantrums, and it depicts him as frequently indecisive and reluctant to delegate. It portrays virtually every member of Mr. Clinton's inner circle, including Hillary Clinton, as critical of the president's management style.

On the vital economic front, Mr. Greenspan is described as a central player, albeit once removed from the inner circle. The book recounts what Mr. Woodward calls a crucial meeting between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Greenspan in Little Rock, Arkansas, in December

1992, the month before Mr. Clinton's inauguration.

During the two-and-a-half-hour session, the Fed chairman told the president-elect that reducing the long-term federal budget deficit was "essential" and that the economic recovery could fall on its face if policies creditable to Wall Street, particularly to bond traders, were not advanced. Mr. Greenspan, in later conversations with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, put a number on what would be credible: cutting the deficit \$140 billion or more by 1997.

By tradition and law, the Fed is an independent agency — it sets monetary policy while the White House and Congress decide how much the government will spend, raise in taxes and borrow.

It is customary for the president and the Fed chairman to hold periodic meetings. But in Mr. Woodward's recounting of their relationship, Mr. Greenspan, a Republican appointed by President Ronald Reagan and reappointed by President George Bush, comes across as a senior adviser, almost a teacher to Mr. Clinton. It was not until Mr. Clinton's first year in office that Mr. Greenspan rewarded the action with approving words to Congress, or other public comments meant to signal his approval.

Mr. Greenspan continued to Mr. Clinton an economic approach Mr. Woodward calls the "financial markets strategy." Policy was to be

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Bosnia Talks Stillborn as Muslims Seek Advantage

UN Plans Final Attempt To Get a Cease-Fire as Prelude to Settlement

By Roger Cohen

GENEVA — The Muslim-led Bosnian government, rejecting United Nations-sponsored cease-fire talks, appeared to be opting on Sunday for a deepening of the Bosnian war.

After the government delegation boycotted cease-fire negotiations for the fourth day running, Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the Balkans, first canceled the talks, then said he would make one last attempt to convene them on Monday.

Mr. Akashi's decision followed more fruitless efforts to end the Bosnian government's boycott, which has been justified by the continuing presence of Serbs in the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde, but is clearly linked more critically to deeper, tactical considerations.

"We want maximum pressure in the political talks on a territorial settlement," said Muhamed Sacirbey, the chief Bosnian delegate to the United Nations and one of a 12-member Bosnian delegation staying in the Hotel Richemond. "That is not achieved by a cease-fire freezing the Serbian advantage on the ground."

The Bosnian Army, strengthened by a new alliance with the Croats and by what UN military officials say is an improved flow of weapons, logistical supplies and ammunition up from the Croatian coast, has recently held its own against the Serbs and even won some minor victories.

Given this changed military situation, Bosnia's political leaders have become markedly less enthusiastic about stopping what had been a one-sided war, with the Serbs holding 72 percent of the territory.

"Hitler also offered a cease-fire while he occupied half of Europe," said Ejup Ganic, the vice president of the Muslim-Croatian federation. "We don't want to legalize the Serbian position."

The failure even to begin the cease-fire talks represents a considerable setback to the latest U.S.-backed diplomatic attempt to end the 26-month-old Bosnian war. This "contact group" initiative, has brought together the United States, Russia and the European Union, whose foreign ministers called jointly last month for a four-month cease-fire.

A cease-fire is regarded by the contact group as a critical prelude to a political settlement on a territorial division of Bosnia.

Mr. Akashi had believed the cease-fire was within reach. This led him to call the Geneva talks and prepare a plan for a cessation of hostilities, the positioning of UN troops between the rival armies, a withdrawal of heavy weapons and an exchange of prisoners.

But instead, the last four days were spent in a costly, unproductive, often grotesque minuet, as officials scurried between the Bosnian stronghold at the Hotel Richemond, the large Serbian encampment at the Hotel Intercontinental and the gloomy UN European headquarters here, to no visible effect.

The official differences were over the situation in Gorazde. This Muslim enclave came under Serbian assault in April, and its central area was supposed, under the terms of a NATO ultimatum, to be clear of Serbian forces by April 23.

But about 150 armed Serbs, variously described over the last six weeks by the United Nations as "police," "militiamen," "weapon-carrying civilians" and "soldiers," remained on the east bank of the Drina River just within the 3-kilometer (2-mile) exclusion zone set by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

These Serbs finally moved out Saturday, prompting Mr. Akashi to declare that the cease-fire talks could begin.

Fifty Years After D-Day

Herald Tribune EXTRA

Invasion On, Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance

• The concluding article in the Herald Tribune's series about the future of the relationship between Europe and the United States appears on Page 4. In it, Francis Fukuyama of the Rand Corp., the author of "The End of History and the Last Man," writes about what remains and what can be sustained of the Atlantic community that developed after World War II.

• From the New York Herald Tribune, 50 years ago, the reproduction of another historic front page, reporting the D-Day invasion only hours after Allied forces stormed ashore in Normandy. Page 8.

Casting a Stronger Role for OECD, With New Priorities

When ministers from the 25 member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development hold their annual meeting in Paris this week, they will face issues ranging from the global crisis to relations with Russia. David Aaron, 55, the U.S. representative at the OECD, talked about the organization's changing role with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Members of the Clinton administration, led by you, have talked for months now about wanting to shake up the OECD. What kind of future does the United States see for this organization?

A. We want to urge a stronger role for the OECD and we want to urge certain reforms. We would like to see the OECD become an organization where the major economic players of the world can discuss the common problems that flow from the world economy. And the proof of this is that for the first time in 11 years a U.S. secretary of state is coming to the annual meeting. Prior to the Clinton administration, the U.S. tended to neglect the OECD and it became a very routine operation. For the organization to be important to really senior policy makers it has to address major issues. For example, on unemployment, for the

first time we will all agree on a common problem and solutions to it.

Q. What reforms do you have in mind for the OECD?

A. The organization is now dealing with what are called cross-cutting issues, and it is competing with institutions that do economic analysis like the International Monetary Fund. We think the strength of the OECD lies in its doing more microeconomic analysis, in looking at structural questions such as agricultural subsidies and unemployment. Also there is a management job required here, not in cutting staff but in reorganizing the OECD with a greater sense of priorities. That may mean changing some of the directorates.

Q. Can you discuss other specific goals for the OECD?

A. The organization has to expand. Mexico has just joined, but we have to reach out to other countries that are not members. This week we will begin the membership process for Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak republics. We will take another step toward membership for South Korea. And we will re-emphasize our willingness to establish a relationship with China.

Q. What are your plans for relations with the so-called "dynamic nonmember economies"?

A. We want to strengthen ties with the Asian tigers, with countries like Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and also with Chile, Argentina and Brazil. In fact we will have an OECD meeting on this subject in Tokyo in October attended by high level officials, at the subcommittee level.

Q. What is the significance of the new accord with Russia?

A. Historically I think this is very important because it was Stalin's refusal to join the Marshall Plan, the predecessor to the OECD, that started the Cold War. At this week's meeting Russia will become a country that has a special relationship with the OECD, and that will end the last lingering aspect of the Cold War.

Q. Washington has said that it wants to replace Jean-Claude Pons, the secretary-general, with Donald Johnston of Canada. Why?

A. We think Mr. Pons has done a good job, but we also think it is time, after 10 years, for new leadership. Mr. Johnston has fought hard for free trade, and he has the right personal qualities for this clubby organization. We are all very close here and it is important to have a personal style that develops consensus and tolerates differences.

Q. Does Nigel Lawson, the British candidate for Mr. Pons's job, have those personal qualities?

A. I don't want to comment on the other candidates.

Q. Mr. Pons's term is up in September, but you have said that the European members have asked that a decision on his successor be delayed beyond this week because their choice is linked to the politics of finding a successor to Jacques Delors as European Commission president, Nigel Lawson, the British candidate, may end up being backed by France and Germany for the OECD if Britain supports their choice for Brussels. How do you feel about that?

A. We think OECD members can and should make up their minds about this organization and we don't think it adds to the credibility of a candidate to be the candidate of some other process.

Q. What are the key results you are looking for this week?

A. The endorsement of a jobs strategy, and the direction of further work on unemployment issues for the Group of Seven industrialized nations; new relations with Russia; the start of tangible work on trade issues of the 1990s such as trade and the environment, labor standards, and competition policy; and the first serious discussion of establishing a wider investment code, meaning a kind of GATT agreement on investment.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Reconsiders Its Ties to Italy

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel, upset by the presence of neofascists in the new Italian government, is considering trimming ties with Rome, an official said Sunday.

"Appointing them to the cabinet is very problematic from our point of view," Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin said of the five ministers named to the government from the National Alliance, a rightist party recently formed from a neofascist movement.

Mr. Beilin said Israel could not accept the appointments "without any change in our policy," especially considering the rise in fascism in Europe as a whole. "There are many ways between full normalization and cutting ties," he said. "I definitely don't think cutting is on the agenda."

6 Get Death in Kuwait for Bush Plot

KUWAIT (AP) — Five Iraqis and one Kuwaiti have been sentenced to death for plotting in 1993 to assassinate former President George Bush with a car bomb during a visit to Kuwait.

A security court, after a yearlong trial, also sentenced seven Iraqis and Kuwaitis to prison terms ranging from 6 months to 12 years for their part in the plot. One Kuwaiti was acquitted. All but one of the 14 defendants in the plot, had pleaded not guilty after they were arrested in April 1993 for plotting to kill Mr. Bush. President Bill Clinton accused Iraq of masterminding the plot and ordered a missile attack in June 1993 on an intelligence headquarters in Baghdad.

After the judge finished the sentencing on Saturday, the purported Iraqi ringleader, Raed al-Asadi, leapt to his feet in the heavily guarded courtroom and shouted: "There is no justice!" He was then punched in the face by another defendant.

Cuban Gunboats Fire on Refugees

MIAMI (AP) — Cuban gunboats fired for more than four hours Saturday on a Cuban freighter loaded with Florida-bound refugees, who reportedly hijacked the vessel. Seven people were wounded, one critically. Four of the wounded, including the ship's captain, were taken by U.S. Coast Guard helicopters to a hospital in Key West, Florida. Three people who were hurt scrambling for cover during the shooting were treated on the ship, the Coast Guard said.

The freighter was hijacked by the people aboard, WTVJ-TV reported Saturday night, and a Coast Guard official said authorities believe a hijacking may have occurred. Passengers said three gunboats chased and tried to stop the freighter Rene Bedia Morales soon after it left the port of Mariel on Cuba's northern coast. The Coast Guard brought 59 people ashore.

Some Foes Boycott Ethiopia Vote

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — Millions of Ethiopians voted Sunday for a new legislature without major incident, observers said, despite a boycott by some opposition parties.

Voters queued peacefully in villages and hamlets to select members of a 547-strong assembly that is scheduled to pass a draft constitution allowing the country's many ethnic groups the right of secession.

Some opposition parties, which draw most support from the Amhara ethnic group in the capital, boycotted the polls because they believed the new constitution could fragment the country. The Red Sea province of Eritrea seceded last year after opting overwhelmingly for independence in a referendum after years of civil war.

A Bomb Wounds 26 in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (AP) — A bomb exploded late Sunday in a shopping area, wounding at least 26 people. The police said the blast could have been retaliation for military attacks against Muslim extremists.

Earlier Sunday, the military said troops had killed 28 members of the extremist Abu Sayyaf group during a three-day offensive on Jolo Island about 160 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of Zamboanga.

The police said the bomb, which was placed under a car in front of a restaurant, exploded near the Shoppers Center commercial area. The blast plunged a wide area of the city into darkness. The Zamboanga Regional Hospital said 26 injured had been taken there.

Roads Slow Indonesia Flood Relief

PANCUR, Indonesia (Reuters) — Poor roads hampered relief efforts on Sunday in a remote area of Indonesia where earthquake-generated tidal waves killed 200 people and perhaps many more.

The waves struck Friday as most people slept. Officials said a 100-kilometer (62-mile) stretch of coast once favored by tourists and surfing enthusiasts bore the brunt of up to 12 tides that swept away homes 100 meters (109 yards) inland.

More than 1,000 wooden homes were battered by waters in Pancur, now akin to a muddy battlefield littered with debris and broken palm trees, and five other nearby fishing communities.

Ruling Due in Suit Over Attali Book

PARIS — A Paris court is scheduled to decide Tuesday whether Jacques Attali, President Francois Mitterrand's former chief aide, plagiarized the work of the writer Elie Wiesel.

The ruling by the Paris commercial court could prove the latest embarrassment to Mr. Attali, who resigned as head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development last year after auditors criticized him for lavish spending.

Legally, Mr. Wiesel's publishing company, Odile Jacob, is accusing Mr. Attali's publisher, Fayard, of unfair competition. Odile Jacob's lawyer, Bernard Jousseaume, told the court last month that Mr. Attali "stole" 43 passages from exclusive interviews that Mr. Wiesel conducted with Mr. Mitterrand in 1988 and 1989, and reprinted them in his memoirs entitled "Verbatim." Odile Jacob seeks 15 million francs (\$2.6 million).

TRAVEL UPDATE

USAFrica, the first U.S. airline to serve South Africa in 10 years, made its inaugural flight to Johannesburg over the weekend. It will fly twice weekly between Washington and Johannesburg. (AP)

Forest fires that have caused heavy damage around Valencia and Teruel in eastern and northeastern Spain and in the Balearic Islands were largely under control Sunday, officials said. (AP)

A casino has opened on the Egyptian side of the Red Sea resort of Taba, with Israelis from the neighboring resort of Eilat expected to make up the bulk of the clientele. (AP)

China has expanded its fleet of surplus Soviet-era commercial jetliners by leasing five Tupolevs, the Xinhua press agency said. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Korea, Venezuela.
TUESDAY: Malta.
THURSDAY: Uganda.
FRIDAY: Macao, Portugal.
SATURDAY: Hong Kong, Libya, Malaysia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

In Balkans, Arms for Drugs

Albanian Groups at Center of Huge Traffic, Report Says

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Albanian groups in Macedonia and Kosovo Province in Serbia are trading heroin for large quantities of weapons for use in a brewing conflict in Kosovo, according to a report to be published Monday by a Paris-based narcotics-monitoring group.

In recent months, significant quantities of heroin have been seized in Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Greece from traffickers based in Kosovo's capital, Pristina, as well as the Macedonian capital, Skopje, and the northern Albanian town of Shkoder, the report said.

Italian policemen recently dismantled a major Italian-Macedonian connection, seizing 40 kilograms of heroin shipped via the Balkans, it said.

It said Albanian traffickers were supplied with heroin and weapons by mafia-like groups in Georgia and Armenia. The Albanians then pay for the supplies by reselling the heroin in the West. The report said the Albanian dealers also traded

directly with Russian soldiers for weapons in exchange for heroin. The report was drawn up by the Observatoire Geopolitique des Drogues, which said it conducted an investigation lasting nearly a year. The organization carries out research on behalf of the European Commission in Brussels, as well as publishing a specialized monthly newsletter and an annual survey of the narcotics trade.

Albanian Muslims form a restive minority in independent Macedonia but make up the bulk of the population in Kosovo.

In Kosovo, the Albanians are repressed by the Serbian Army and Serbian nationalists and have been cut off from most economic activities. Nevertheless, the report said, many families survive with funds euphemistically described as "Swiss."

Kosovo, on the southern frontier of Serbia, is a potential flash point because of conflicting Serbian and Albanian nationalism and religion. Although in the minority, the Serbs consider the province part of greater Serbia. The drug report said that

a large influx of weapons "is fueling geopolitical hopes and fears," and adding to the power of Albanian mafia godfathers. Albanian leaders, it added, "are inherently in favor of an uprising in Kosovo."

In Macedonia, about 2,000 U.S. troops are stationed under United Nations mandate.

In Western Europe, particularly in Germany, the Albanian traffickers compete with Turkish criminals, the report said. They are not so well known to the police and have forged close links with Georgians and Armenians, who distrust the Turks.

Akhazi separatists in northern Georgia have set up yet another connection for arms and narcotics traffic toward the Balkans, according to the monitoring organization.

The report said Albanian mafiosi, who wear expensive suits and who travel ostentatiously in Mercedes cars accompanied by bodyguards, have taken over a floor of one of Skopje's best hotels. It said a suspected heroin refinery was in operation near the town of Komarno in Macedonia.



A wounded Rwandan boy, Sunday as he was carried away from a plane at Orly airport near Paris.

UN Plane Is Driven Out in Rwanda

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — Government troops bombarded the Kigali airport as a UN C-130 transport plane landed on Sunday, forcing it to take off hastily with a senior Italian official on board. The attack was part of an army counterattack against rebels who seized it two weeks ago, UN officers said.

With the plane barely in the air, a second mortar bomb crashed into the runway, sending chunks of gravel flying past waiting UN officers and journal-

ists. Four more shells hit the airport less than an hour after the UN plane took off and returned to Nairobi.

A Reuters correspondent on board said stunned Italian officials, including the under-secretary for foreign affairs, Franco Rocchetta, were speechless during the bombing and emergency takeoff. No one was wounded on the ground or on the plane, which was bringing food desperately needed by Rwandans displaced by two months of massacres and fighting in which an estimated 500,000 people have perished. Nearly 2 million are homeless.

North Yemen Bombs Oil Refinery

Reuters

ADEN, Yemen — Fighting in Yemen's civil war stepped up on Sunday, and officials in the breakaway south said northern planes had bombed the south's only oil refinery.

As rival forces traded fire on battlefronts around Aden, up to 10 shells landed in the area of the city's airport, which has been crucial to southern success in blocking the north's bid to reunite Yemen by force.

But the north, which put off a decision on a cease-fire denied bombing the refinery. An official accused the south of attacking its own installations to fuel hostility against the north.

A southern statement said, "As part of a dangerous escalation in the war and in a flagrant violation of mediation by the international community, Aden's refinery was bombed" by northern planes, "setting fire to one of the storage tanks."

Southern officials said the refinery was able to keep producing, adding there was no danger of the fire spreading or affecting domestic supplies of refined products.

■ 5 in Gulf Recognize Aden Five Gulf Arab countries on Sunday implicitly recognized the breakaway southern state, Agence France-Presse reported from Abha, Saudi Arabia.

Foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, at a Gulf Cooperation Council meeting, termed as "a fait accompli" the declaration by one of the parties of the Yemen Democratic Republic and the return to the situation before the country was unified in 1990.

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THE AMERICAS / NEVER 'ONE OF THE BOYS'

Republicans Ponder North's Effect on Party

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — He cast himself as a pugnacious outsider, intent on fighting the political establishment in Washington, with no interest at all in forging friendships or coalitions.

But now that Oliver L. North has won the Virginia Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate, defeating James C. Miller 3d on Saturday at the state party convention, political experts wonder how his obstreperous and conservative campaign themes will play while the

party keeps searching for unifying themes after the divisive national convention of 1992.

Mr. North, a former Marine officer and national security aide in the Reagan administration, won 55 percent of the vote to 45 percent for Mr. Miller, an economist and a budget director in the Reagan White House.

With no record as a lawmaker and a campaign dominated by his open disdain for Congress, for its treatment of him seven years ago after the Iran-contra scandal, Mr. North has dwelled on his maverick

role and the boilerplate themes of conservative Republicanism — traditional family values, less government, a strong defense, lower taxes — at the expense of a more well-rounded, fully articulated agenda.

"Part of his populist rhetoric flows out of political necessity," said Douglas Bailey, a Republican consultant in Falls Church, Virginia. "But he will never be perceived as one of the boys, and he will never become one of the boys."

Throughout a two-year campaign that climaxed with his victory Saturday, Mr. North drew in

thousands of new Republican voters as he traveled around the state, even in the face of criticism by the icon of conservatism, Mr. Reagan, and by Virginia's leading Republican, Senator John W. Warner.

With the sheer force of an engaging personality, Mr. North has argued as he did again Saturday that America is falling victim to the liberal policies of the Clinton administration, that government has no place in people's lives, that family structure remains the backbone of American society, that the country can ill afford any more cuts in military spending.

He also uses his experience as a Marine officer in Vietnam to reinforce his image as a can-do guy, even if what he can do or would do are not so well defined.

"I've never been afraid to fight despot or dictators anywhere on this globe," he said in his speech Saturday, leaving unclear whether he meant people in Congress or foreign leaders.

But Mr. North, 50, has taken strong positions on other issues as well. He is opposed to special rights for homosexuals, to cuts in Social Security benefits for wealthy people, to more restrictive gun laws, to higher taxes and to anything but English as the official language of the country. He favors a line-item veto, term limits and a balanced budget.

The furthest he wanders from a strict conservative agenda is supporting three exceptions for abortion: when the life of the pregnant mother is at risk, and in the cases of rape and incest.

But beyond what Warren B. Rudman, a moderate Republican and former senator from New Hampshire, called "a bunch of nice-sounding homilies and not too much substance," much of Mr. North's politics have been eclipsed by his constant, forceful harangues against the "imperial Congress" as a den of pampered, misguided hypocrites and professional politicians. His is the voice of a rebel, motivated

in no small measure by his personal six-day war of 1987, when a special House-Senate committee, which included Mr. Rudman as co-chairman, grilled him over his role in the arms-for-hostages deal.

As a staff member of Mr. Reagan's National Security Council, Mr. North was a central figure in a scheme to sell arms to Iran and divert the money to forces fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

His role in the scandal is a theme that never dies and for many Virginia Republicans remains the basic reason they support him.

But other Republicans regard his bluster as more style than substance. And they worry that the substance will always be overshadowed by his past, leaving even some of his supporters uncertain how his insurgent tendencies would serve the state in Washington.

More than a few times during the two-day convention, the state party chairman, Patrick M. McSwain, stressed the need for party unity. But long before the convention began, the moderate wing was off in another direction, led by Mr. Warner, who said weeks ago that he would not support Mr. North.

"He would be a very polarizing force, no question about it," Whitefield Ayres, a Republican consultant, said of Mr. North. "He's not the kind of candidate that could forge coalitions. He may be a force for disaffected Republicans, like Perot voters and people who are angry with the party. But he is clearly not the kind of unifying Republican Ronald Reagan was."

Mr. Bailey agreed, suggesting that the qualities that got Mr. North nominated might work against him in the fall, or beyond, in the Senate.

"Clearly, Oliver North is a two-edged sword," Mr. Bailey said. "He clearly appeals to fundamentalist voters, anti-Washington voters who do not always vote. At the same time, he offends large numbers of people in the middle."



Oliver L. North, left, with Governor George F. Allen of Virginia after Mr. North won the nomination.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Stanford Bursts the Bubble Of Rampant Grade Inflation

Stanford University in California is cracking down on grade inflation. Nobody has failed a class at Stanford since 1970, when the "F" for failure was dropped in favor of the euphemistic "No Credit." Now, failing students will receive an "NP" for "Not Passed."

Now will students be able to withdraw from a course on the day of the final examination with no consequences, and then repeat the course again and again until they get the grade they want.

This practice has generated blemish-free transcripts. But beginning in the 1995-96 academic year, students who drop classes between the fifth and eighth weeks of a quarter will have a W placed on their transcripts to mark the withdrawal. Students who are still in courses after that point will be in them for keeps. The changes will also bar students from retaking

ing a course more than once, and all repeated courses will be recorded as such on transcripts.

"Stanford liberalized things like everything else, but just went further," said Gail Mahood, a professor of geology and chairman of the faculty committee drafting the changes. "Probably it overstepped. Now it's trying to bring its policies back into balance."

The president of Stanford, Gerhard Casper, said, "Unless you dare something and admit that you may fail, you are living in an illusory world, and that is not something that should be part of the notion of an education."

About People

Thomas S. Foley, speaker of the House of Representatives, stands 6 feet 3 inches (1.92 meters) and weighs 225 pounds (102 kilograms). This is down from 287 pounds four years ago, when he decided to start a diet and exercise program. "I didn't work well with a diet that was 2.5 ounces of poached white fish, one-half cup of string beans, one-half slice of whole wheat bread," Mr. Foley, 63, of Spokane, Washington, told The New York Times. He prefers to eat "in bulk," so he consumes

lots of potatoes, without butter or sour cream, and lots of salad. How did he get overweight? Mr. Foley said, "Washington is what?"

Short Takes

Aerodynamic drag must be cut to an absolute minimum for the new supersonic jetliner sponsored by a \$1.5 billion federal program. One technique, the Los Angeles Times reports, is a radical new design in which pumps would suck turbulent air off the skin of the wings through millions of microscopic holes. The so-called laminar flow over the wings would be virtually free of turbulence, cutting the drag.

More than 90 percent of U.S. playgrounds are too dangerous for children, according to a survey by the Consumer Federation of America and the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, a consumer watchdog organization. The survey, based on 443 playgrounds in 22 states, revealed that 406 of them, or 92 percent, had no cushioned surfacing under jungle gyms, slides, swings or other equipment. 55 percent had equipment that children could get their heads stuck in and 57 percent had equipment so high that falling from the top would cause injury.

Alaska now allows citizens to carry concealed handguns. To do so, an Alaskan must be at least 21 years old, with no criminal record, be fingerprinted and photographed by the state police, pass a gun safety course and pay \$125 for the permit. Arizona passed a similar measure in April. Alaska's governor, Walter J. Hickel, on signing the measure, said, "Those that impressed me the most were the women who called and said they worked late and had to cross dark parking lots."

People are keeping their own teeth longer these days, according to the Institute of Dental Research in Bethesda, Maryland. It credited the use of fluorides and sealants, better nutrition and better consumer education. The number of toothless adults dropped from 9.9 percent in the early 1970s to 3.8 percent in the mid-1980s. The rate of toothlessness among those 35 to 64 years old as cut in half, from 29.7 percent to 14.6 percent.

A Chinese restaurant in Norwalk, California, has "No. 35" Wanton Soup" on the menu for \$3.25. One regular customer, Barbara Blaine of Claremont, says, "I've never been brave enough to try No. 35."

POLITICAL NOTES

No Cakewalk for Kennedy

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Edward M. Kennedy, the veteran senator and leader of the country's most famous political clan, has been telling voters in 121 cities and towns across his home state what he has been doing for the last 32 years in Washington.

"We have to tell the story," said Robert Shrum, a Democratic consultant who is advising Mr. Kennedy. "People have to know the record. We have to tell them what he's done. That's what campaigns are about."

The senator, 62, always runs hard. But analysts here say that this year, with the anti-incumbent mood abroad in the country, something is different. For the first time in seven contests, they say, Ted Kennedy may have something like a real race on his hands.

"For the first time in Massachusetts political history, this will not be a cakewalk for Ted Kennedy," said Ralph Whitehead, a Democratic political analyst and journalism professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. "It doesn't mean he'll lose, but he will not have the margin of comfort that he's enjoyed in the past."

Mr. Kennedy, who formally began his campaign at the Democratic state convention here Friday night and was unchallenged in his own party, is expected to run against Mitt Romney, a Republican millionaire businessman with no elective political experience who is best known as the son of George Romney, the former governor of Michigan.

The younger Romney, who is expected to win the Republican primary on Sept. 20, has said that he is prepared to spend \$8 million on the race.

Much has been made here of recent opinion polls showing that while most voters give Mr. Kennedy high approval ratings, they think it is time for a new senator.

"You wouldn't bet against him, but you wouldn't bet it heavily," said Lou DiNatale, a political analyst at the McCormack Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, which conducted one poll.

Governor Curbs His Ambition

WASHINGTON — Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina, a Republican who has been actively testing the waters for a possible 1996 presidential campaign, has abruptly announced that he will forgo the race to become president of the American Council of Life Insurance when his term expires next January. He is not allowed to run for a third term as governor.

Mr. Campbell, the current chairman of the National Governors' Association, was seen in Republican circles as a longshot for the Republican nomination but a potential vice presidential candidate in 1996.

But his press secretary, Tucker Eskew, said that after weighing the odds and the offer from the life insurance council, "He came to the conclusion that he didn't want to run around the country for two years for the possibility of a vice presidential nod."

Rostenkowski's New Lawyer

WASHINGTON — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, who dropped Robert S. Bennett last week as his lawyer, has named a former U.S. attorney in Chicago, Dan K. Webb, as his new lawyer to defend him against corruption charges.

Mr. Rostenkowski was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee until his indictment on Tuesday and, as such, had been counted upon by President Bill Clinton to press his health care legislation.

Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton, speaking to sailors aboard the aircraft carrier George Washington at the D-Day commemoration: "If the allies would stay together and stay strong, we would never need another D-Day. That is what you are guaranteeing, and your country is deeply in your debt."

White House Calls Book Inaccurate

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House moved quickly to reject a new book's portrayal of President Bill Clinton as following the lead of the Federal Reserve Bank's chairman, Alan Greenspan, on economic matters.

Robert E. Rubin, chairman of Mr. Clinton's National Economic Council, said the president "relates to Alan Greenspan the same way he relates to other policy experts."

He said the president heard their views and made his own decisions. "There was no question about where the buck stops and who was making the decisions," he said.

The White House offered Mr. Rubin's comments after The Washington Post reported that a new book by Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor of The Post, depicted Mr. Greenspan as "a senior adviser, almost a teacher to Clinton."

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, traveling with the president in Europe, dismissed the book as "all process."

"I think the American people will judge President Clinton and his administration on the basis of results," she said.

The presidential counselor, David Gergen, said of the book, "So what's new?" Mr. Gergen said similar material had been written before.

But White House officials were clearly uncomfortable with the suggestion that Mr. Greenspan was heavily influencing Mr. Clinton, and set up a conference call between Mr. Rubin and reporters.

"The president is extremely well grounded in these issues," Mr. Rubin said. "He came into office with a vision."

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Mexican Prosecutor Favors Lone Assassin Theory

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The special government prosecutor investigating the assassination of Mexico's leading presidential candidate is backing away from his own widely publicized conspiracy theory, saying now that the accused gunman appears to have acted alone.

The prosecutor, Miguel Montes Garcia, said that he would continue searching for evidence against three men accused of assisting the alleged gunman, Mario Aburto Martinez, in the March 23 slaying of the governing party candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio.

But he acknowledged that no new evidence has surfaced against the three, all of whom were arrested and charged on the basis of photographs depicting suspicious-looking actions moments before Mr. Colosio was shot at a Tijuana campaign rally.

Mr. Montes's statement, issued late last week, was only the latest development effectively slowing the gears up for body contested presidential elections on Aug. 21. Officials of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party say they fear

that voter cynicism prompted by an inconclusive investigation could harm the party's chances. It has not lost a presidential election in 65 years.

Mr. Montes said he had collected 80 videotapes and 1,621 photographs related to the assassination, which occurred as the candidate was passing through a crowd of 3,000 supporters.

Since the beginning, Mr. Montes said, he has pursued the investigation based on two theories: that Mr. Aburto acted alone, or that he was aided by several accomplices who coordinated to block Mr. Colosio, impede his bodyguards and clear a path so Mr. Aburto could gain close access.

Mr. Montes said that he had always presumed that the assassination was the result of a "concerted action" and that three men currently in prison with Mr. Aburto — Tranquilino Sanchez, Vicente Mayoral and his son, Rodolfo Mayoral — played key roles.

"I must note in good faith," Mr. Montes said, that the investigation has not uncovered new elements of proof to strengthen the case against the three other defendants. "The hypothesis has been bolstered that the homicide was committed by

one single man: Mario Aburto." Early in his investigation, Mr. Montes distributed photographs to the news media appearing to show Mr. Sanchez and Rodolfo Mayoral speaking with Mr. Aburto moments before the shooting. Mr. Sanchez also is shown in photos

Away From Politics

• Thousands of homosexuals gathered at Walt Disney World in Lake Buena Vista, Florida, angering some conservative Christian groups. Some visitors said they felt uncomfortable seeing members of the same sex holding hands. Disney World did not sponsor the event on Saturday, and signs were posted outside the theme park explaining to visitors that, "members of the gay community have chosen to visit the Magic Kingdom in their recognition of Gay and Lesbian Pride Month," and that Disney "does not discriminate against anyone's right to visit the Magic Kingdom."

• Fourteen eighth-graders were suspended for stealing several hundred dollars worth of jewelry and souvenirs during a field trip from Hudson, Ohio, to Williamsburg, Virginia.

• More than \$1 million in confidential settlements over four years has been paid out to women who were raped, sexually harassed or faced gender discrimination at the University of California, Los Angeles, the school said.

• A man in a wheelchair rolled up to a car, shot the driver to death and was arrested as he tried to escape at a busy shopping center in Langhorne, Pennsylvania. The police said Colson Derby Jr., 40, shot 40-year-old Pat Mooney five times as Mr. Mooney sat in his car, then quickly wheeled to his car, flipped the chair inside and fled. He was caught several miles away.

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Coming Ashore With Hemingway on Fox Green and Easy Red Beaches

This article originally appeared in Collier's in July 1944. It was reprinted in The Washington Post by arrangement with Charles Scribner's Sons, an imprint of Simon & Schuster, from "By-Line: Ernest Hemingway," 1944, by Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., Mary Hemingway and "By-Line: Ernest Hemingway."

By Ernest Hemingway

NORMANDY. Aboard an Allied Landing Craft—No one remembers the date of the Battle of Shiloh. But the day we took Fox Green Beach was the sixth of June, and the wind was blowing hard out of the northwest. As we moved in toward land in the gray early light, the 36-foot coffin-shaped steel boats took solid green sheets of water that fell on the belimed heads of the troops packed shoulder to shoulder in the still, awkward, uncomfortable, lonely companionship of men going to a battle. There were cases of TNT, with rubber-tube life preservers wrapped around them to float them in the surf, stacked forward in the steel well of the LCV(P), and there were piles of bazooka rockets encased in waterproof coverings that reminded you of the transparent raincoats college girls wear.

All this equipment, too, had the rubber-tube life preservers strapped and tied on, and the men wore the same gray rubber tubes strapped under their armpits. As the boat rose to a sea, the green water turned white and came slamming in over the men, the guns and the cases of explosives. Ahead you could see the coast of France. The gray booms and derrick-forested bulks of the attack transports were behind now, and over all the sea, boats were crawling forward toward France.

I was trying to dry my glasses, but it was hopeless the way the spray was coming in. So I wrapped them up for a try later on and watched the battleship Texas shelling the shore. She was just off our right now and firing over us as we moved in toward the French coast, which was showing clearer all the time on what was, or was not, a course of 220 degrees, depending on whether you believed Andy (Lt. (jg) Robert Anderson of Roanoke, Va.) or Currier (Frank Currier of Saugus, Mass.) the coxswain. The low cliffs were broken by valleys. There was a town with a church spire in one of them. There was a wood that came down to the sea. There was a house on the right of one of the beaches. On all the headlands, the gorge was burning, but the northwest wind held the smoke close to the ground.

Those of our troops who were not wax-gray with

seaickness, fighting it off, trying to hold onto themselves before they had to grab for the steel side of the boat, were watching the Texas with looks of surprise and happiness. Under the steel helmets they looked like pikemen of the Middle Ages to whose aid in battle had suddenly come some strange and unbelievable monster. There would be a flash like a blast furnace from the 14-inch guns of the Texas, that would lick far out from the ship. Then the yellow-brown smoke would cloud out and, with the smoke still rolling, the concussion and the report would hit us, jarring the men's helmets. It struck your ear like a punch with a heavy, dry glove.

Then up on the green rise of a hill that now showed clearly as we moved in would spout two tall black fountains of earth and smoke.

"Look what they're doing to those Germans," I leaned forward to hear a GI say above the roar of the motor. "I guess there won't be a man alive there," he said happily. That is the only thing I remember hearing a GI say all that morning. They spoke to one another sometimes, but you could not hear them with the roar of the 225-horsepower high-speed gray Diesels made. Mostly, though, they stood silent without speaking. I never saw anyone smile after we left the line of firing ships. They had seen the mysterious monster that was helping them, but now he was gone and they were alone again. I found if I kept my mouth open from the time I saw the guns flash until after the concussion, it took the shock away.

Now ahead of us we could see the coast in complete detail. Andy opened the silhouette map with all the beaches and their distinguishing features reproduced on it, and I got my glasses out and commenced drying and wiping them under the shelter of the skirts of my burberry. As far as you could see, there were landing craft moving in over the gray sea. The sun was under at this time, and smoke was blowing all along the coast.

The map that Andy spread on his knees was in ten folded sheets, held together with staples, and marked Appendix One to Annex A. Five different sheets were stapled together and, as I watched Andy open his map, which spread, open, twice as long as a man could reach with outstretched arms, the wind caught it, and the section of the map showing Dog White, Fox Red, Fox Green, Dog Green, Easy Red and part of Sector Charlie snapped twice gaily in the wind and blew overhead. I had studied this map and memorized most of it, but

it is one thing to have it in your memory and another thing to see it actually on paper and be able to check and be sure.

"Have you got a small chart, Andy?" I shouted. "One of those one-sheet ones with just Fox Green and Easy Red?"

"Never had one," said Andy. All this time we were approaching the coast of France, which looked increasingly hostile.

"That's the only chart?" I said, close to his ear. "Only one," said Andy.

I wish I could write the full story of what it means to take a transport across through a mine-swept channel; the mathematical precision of maneuver; the infinite detail and chronometrical accuracy and split-second timing of everything from the time the anchor comes up until the boats are lowered and away into the roaring, sea-churning assembly circle from which they break off into the attack wave.

The story of all the teamwork behind that has to be written, but to get all that in would take a book, and this is simply the account of how it was in a LCV(P) on the day we stormed Fox Green beach. ... Out a way, rolling in the sea, was a Landing Craft Infantry, and as we came along of her I saw a ragged shellhole through the steel plates forward of her pilothouse where an 88-mm. German shell had punched through. Blood was dripping from the shiny edges of the hole into the sea with each roll of the LCI. Her rails and hull had been befooled by sea sickness, and her dead were laid forward of her pilothouse. Our lieutenant had some conversation with another officer while we rose and fell in the surge alongside the black iron hull, and then we pulled away.

An LCI was headed straight toward us, pulling away from the beach after having tried to go in. As it passed, a man shouted with a megaphone, "There are wounded on that boat and she is sinking."

"Can you get in to her?"

The only words we heard clearly from the megaphone as the wind snatched the voice away were "machine-gun nest."

"Did he say there was or there wasn't a machine-gun nest?" Andy said.

"I couldn't hear."

"Run alongside of her again, coxswain," he said. "Run close alongside."

"Did you say there was a machine-gun nest?" he shouted.

An officer leaned over with the megaphone. "A machine-gun nest has been firing on them. They are sinking."

"Take her straight in, coxswain," Andy said. It was difficult to make our way through the stakes that had been sunk as obstructions, because there were contact mines fastened to them, that looked like large double pie plates fastened face to face. They looked as though they had been spiked to the pilings and then assembled. They were the ugly, neutral gray-yellow color that almost everything is in war. We did not know what other stakes with mines were under us, but the ones that we could see we fended off by hand and worked our way to the sinking boat. It was not easy to bring on board the man who had been shot through the lower abdomen, because there was no room to let the ramp down the way we were jammed in the stakes with the cross sea.

I do not know why the Germans did not fire on us unless the destroyer had knocked the machine-gun pillbox out. Or maybe they were waiting for us to blow up with the mines. Certainly the mines had been a great amount of trouble to lay and the Germans might well have wanted to see them work. We were in the range of the anti-tank gun that had fired on us before, and all the time we were maneuvering and working in the stakes I was waiting for it to fire.

As we lowered the ramp the first time, while we were crowded in against the other LCV(P), but before she sank, I saw three tanks coming along the beach, barely moving, they were advancing so slowly. The Germans let them cross the open space where the valley opened onto the beach, and it was space where the valley opened onto the beach, and I saw a little fountain of water jet up, just over and beyond the lead tank. Then smoke broke out of the leading tank on the side away from us, and I saw two men dive out of the turret and land on their hands and knees on the stones of the beach. They were close enough so that I could see their faces, but no more men came out as the tank started to blaze up and burn fiercely.

By then, we had the wounded man and the survivors on board, the ramp back up, and were feeling our way out through the stakes. As we cleared the last of the stakes, and Currier opened up the engine wide as we pulled out to sea, another tank was beginning to burn. We took the wounded boy out to the destroyer. They

hoisted him aboard it in one of those metal baskets and took on the survivors. Meantime, the destroyers had run in almost to the beach and were blowing every pillbox in almost to the ground with their five-inch guns. I saw a piece of German about three feet long with an arm on it sail high up into the air in the fountain of one shellburst.

It reminded me of a scene in the fountain on our left. The infantry had now worked up the valley on our left and had gone on over that ridge. There was no reason for anyone to stay out now. We ran in to a good spot we had picked on the beach and put our troops and their TNT picked on the beach and put our troops and their TNT on their bazookas and their lieutenant ashore, and that was that.

The Germans were still shooting with their anti-tank guns, shifting them around in the valley, holding their fire until they had a target they wanted. Their mortars were still laying a plunging fire along the beaches. They had left people behind to snipe at the beaches, and when we left, finally, all these people who were firing were evidently going to stay until dark at least.

The heavily loaded ducks that had formerly snail in the waves on their way in were now making the beach steadily. The famous thirty-minute clearing of the channels through the mined obstacles was still a myth, and now, with the high tide, it was a tough trip in with the stakes submerged.

We had six craft missing, finally, out of the twenty-four LCV(P)s that went in from the (attack transport) Dorothea M. Dix, but many of the crews could have been picked up and might be on other vessels. It had been a frontal assault in broad daylight, against a mined beach defended by all the obstacles military ingenuity could devise. The beach had been defended as superbombly and as intelligently as any troops could defend it. But every boat from the Dix had landed her troops and cargo. No boat was lost through bad seamanship. All that were lost were lost by enemy action. And we had taken the beach.

There is much that I have not written. You could write for a week and not give everyone credit for what he did on a front of 1,135 yards. Real war is never like paper war, nor do accounts of it read much the way it looks. But if you want to know how it was in an LCV(P) on D-Day when we took Fox Green beach and Easy Red beach on the sixth of June, 1944, then this is as new as I can come to it.

For the Atlantic Allies Today, a Fraying of the Sense of Moral Community

By Francis Fukuyama

Special to the Herald Tribune
The writer is a consultant at the RAND Corporation in Washington and author of "The End of History and the Last Man."

Fifty years after the Normandy invasion, what is it that binds North America and Europe together in an "Atlantic community?"

A useful distinction made by the German sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies toward the end of the last century separated *Gesellschaft*, or society—meaning the legal, impersonal ties of modern industrial society—from *Gemeinschaft*, or community, meaning the organic, moral bonds of village life.

A North Atlantic *Gesellschaft* clearly exists, in the form of the NATO treaty and all the buildings and bureaucrats that embody it at Mons and Ivere outside Brussels.

Indeed, given the difficulty of eliminating public institutions representing entrenched interests, I believe that NATO as a political structure will be far more durable than many of its supporters fear.

But what about its *Gemeinschaft*, the sense of moral community which began with the Anglo-American alliance during World War II and which endured during the prolonged struggles of the Cold War? Here, I think the prognosis is much less good.

Historically, the Atlantic community has been based on three things: ideological affinity, cultural identity, and strategic self-interest. In the post-Cold War era, only the last of these factors, strategic self-interest, will endure as a glue to hold the community together while ideological and cultural bonds will decay. This will not be a healthy

situation, and the task of statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic will be to slow down this process of decay.

The first of these three factors, ideology, was very important in binding the community during the Cold War. Not only was there a sense that the "free world" was a small enclave, embattled from without by a Soviet threat, but internally many European countries faced a significant communist challenge to their domestic institutions. There was a clear sense that the survival of all was dependent on the survival of each.

But ideology has declined dramatically in importance in recent years because of its very success. The circle of friends has gotten larger, extending well into Eastern Europe, while the circle of enemies has become far more restricted.

Not only are the states posing radical alternatives to the West—Iraq, North Korea, Iran or Cuba—relatively small and weak, but they do not represent serious challenges on the level of ideology.

The rest of the world has become a vast gray area: nations like Russia, China, Rumania, Mexico, Singapore or Turkey are not necessarily unfriendly. But they have only part of the liberal-democratic-capitalist equation down right and thus occupy an ambiguous position vis-à-vis the West. In Europe, this ambiguity is highlighted by the Clinton administration's Partnership for Peace initiative, which serves to dilute the ideological meaning of the Community by opening it to all comers.

What, then, about culture as a basis for community? Harvard's Samuel Huntington argued last summer in the quarterly Foreign Affairs that with the decline of ideology, conflict would occur along civilizational fault-lines.

Mr. Huntington is clearly right that all of us are going to be more aware of cultural differences now that the Cold War is over. It is still the case that an American hus-

bandman will feel far more at home in Europe than Asia, while an American man or woman of letters will much more readily understand the debates and intellectual currents in Paris or London than Tokyo or Seoul.

But what is the essence of this cultural identity? At an abstract level, the truly common threads binding Europe and North America

are difficult to understand except in such a cultural and intellectual context.

But while Europeans and Americans may understand each other better sharing such a culture, this hardly the basis for any kind of effective political solidarity. While some people may still be ready to die for their nation, few would die for the abstract principle of rational individualism, immolating

Fifty Years After D-Day

This is the last article in a series on the future of the American-European relationship.



themselves to fulfill the agenda of Amnesty International, however worthy its cause.

The concept of rational individualism and universal rights that came out of the Enlightenment have, in any case, been under sustained attack in the West itself for the better part of the last hundred years.

The West has lacked a basic cultural coherence for some time now, as its premodern and postmodern camps battled. The former camp argues that rights are permanent and come from God or nature; the latter argues that they are culturally relative. There is no common ground between the two.

Beyond such cultural abstractions, the Atlantic community was held together by very personal ties of friendship and trust between statesmen on either side of the ocean. The generation of "wise men" leading U.S. foreign policy in the early postwar period—statesmen like Chip Bohlen, Dean Acheson, John J. McCloy, George Kennan, Averell Harriman and Paul Nitze—often felt more at home in Europe than in vulgar and "populist" America.

People often underestimate the importance of personal factors in history, but the fact was that their personal ties to the European leaders who emerged after the war were crucial to the creation of a durable Atlantic alliance and to the European Community.

Even when these mainline Wasps had given way to social upstairs like Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski in the 1970s, their influence lived on.

The most formative historical experience of this entire generation was Munich and the spectacle of the democracies caving in to totalitarian expansion. They had a vivid sense of the fragility of Western civilization and of the imminence of impending catastrophe; they had lived through the largest war in history in which alliance solidarity alone assured the margin of victory.

This historical lesson was so deeply turned into the consciousness of this generation that it was applied to many situations where it was inappropriate, such as Suez and Vietnam, but it gave those who lived through it clear-cut understanding of the critical importance of Atlanticism.

George Bush will probably be the last American president to have served in World War II (assuming Bob Dole is not elected in 1996), and the last with a sense of *noblesse oblige* toward Europe. It seemed quite natural to him to call Margaret Thatcher as his first order of business after Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, rather than the Japanese prime minister or the United Nations secretary-general. Bill Clinton's generation is quite different: their formative international experience was the Vietnam War and what they regarded as the shame of American power.

Mr. Clinton may now seek to distance himself from his anti-war past, but he and his contemporaries have little invested in the Atlantic community. Europeans, incidentally, should not feel too bad about

the Clinton administration's announced intention to turn the focus of American foreign policy away from Europe and toward Asia.

Up till now, this has simply meant that the United States has chosen to pick fights with the two most powerful states in Asia, Japan and China, as a first order of priority. Europeans should be grateful to be, for the moment, out of the line.

There are many other important demographic changes going on in the United States whose cumulative effect will be to weaken the cultural community between Europe and America. There are today 20 million residents of the United States who were born outside its borders, the vast majority coming from regions other than Europe. Ten percent of the American population is Hispanic, while another three percent come from Asia.

While Washington and New York remain heavily Atlantist in outlook, the same cannot be said for Houston, Los Angeles or the Bay Area, all of which feel a more natural affinity with Asia or Latin America.

There is something in American (as opposed to European) culture that has been stimulated by the dynamism of Asia. It is no accident that American companies like Ford brought Japanese lean manufacturing to the United States long before any European auto manufacturer managed to domesticate this more competitive approach.

There is a kind of trans-Pacific cultural creation going on in the business world that is foreign to Europe, and that in time will make America seem more foreign to Europe.

This leaves, then, only strategic self-interest as the most secure bond holding the Atlantic community together. Realists like Mr. Kissinger have for long argued that durable alliances ought to be formed on the basis of interest alone, in preference to ideology or sentimentality. But there is good reason, to question whether self-interest alone is sufficient to sustain an alliance through a generation of ups and downs. Foreign policy is no longer made by small elites; broader publics have to be persuaded to bear the costs, both financial and in terms of casualties, of foreign commitments.

Moreover, to the extent that the true basis of power is becoming more economic than military, Europe is becoming less strategically important to the United States. Europe has become less and less competitive as a result of the growth of its welfare state. Until it faces that problem squarely, it will find itself increasingly marginalized in world politics.

All of this spells trouble for the Atlantic community in the long run, and more for the Europeans than for the Americans. The threats to the West may now be vastly diminished, but if they return in the form of a resurgent, fascist Russia or a nuclear-armed Iran, Western statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will have a much smaller fund of political capital with which to work.

Policy-makers must do what they can to slow down the deterioration of the community's ideological and cultural identity as the embodiment of the West. Operationally, this means expanding NATO to match the progress of democracy in Eastern Europe; the new blood from Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic will do the alliance good provided standards are set sufficiently high so as not to dilute NATO into another toothless regional organization.

More importantly, the existing stock of political capital should be husbanded for the serious potential threats of the future, and not wasted in fruitless threats and posturing in side shows like the Balkans.

Neither policy will ensure the survival of a healthy Atlantic community, but they will at least do no harm.

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Neither policy will ensure the survival of a healthy Atlantic community, but they will at least do no harm.

Russians, Recalling Sacrifice, Resent D-Day Snub

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—Russian officials and veterans have expressed bitter resentment that they were not invited to the D-Day commemorations in Normandy.

Many also have expressed irritation at Western media accounts that are treating the D-Day landing as the turning point in World War II.

Most Russians believe that it was their sacrifice on the Eastern Front,

and particularly their costly victory at Stalingrad, that broke the back of the German Army and allowed the D-Day invasion to succeed.

"Only two of the most important participants in the war were not invited to the commemoration," the Rossiyskaya Gazeta commented on Saturday. "The first is clearly understood: After all, it is Germany which was defeated in the war."

"But probably it is also clear why Russia was not invited," the newspaper wrote. "It would be uncomfortable to highlight your own mili-

tary successes in the presence of those who made the main contribution to the victory over Hitler's Germany."

The Russian resentment at being excluded from the ceremonies is part of a wider sense among many here that the West does not accord this nation the respect it deserves as a great power. Many politicians and others here are convinced that Washington and its traditional allies are happy to see Russia poor and weakened, and would do what-

ever is necessary to keep this country on its knees.

The unhappiness over D-Day follows a similar dispute with Germany, which has scheduled a host of triumphal ceremonies in Berlin to mark the departure of Allied troops from that city without including the Russians. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Boris Yeltsin instead will lead a lower-key ceremony in Weimar to mark the departure of the last Russian troops.

But the exclusion from the D-

Day commemoration has touched an especially sensitive nerve, rekindling long-standing resentment about the West's role in what Russians call the Great Patriotic War.

Soviet textbooks, while paying scant attention to America's war in the Pacific, taught that the West waited too long to open a Western Front against Germany, allowing Russia to bear the brunt of Nazi might. More than 20 million Soviets were killed during the war, with 1.1 million dying during the battle of Stalingrad alone.

"The world has begun to forget to whom it owes the victory over Nazism," wrote Nezavisimaya Gazeta last week.

2 Die of Heart Attacks During D-Day Events

Agence France Press

LONDON—A British veteran died of a heart attack on Sunday during a gathering in southwestern England with his former comrades marking the 50th anniversary of the D-Day landings, his relatives said.

Lawrence Dunne, 69, of Bradford, died at a hotel in Dartmouth, Devon. Another veteran died at a hospital in Caen, France, after suffering a heart attack on Friday, the police said. His identity was not immediately available.

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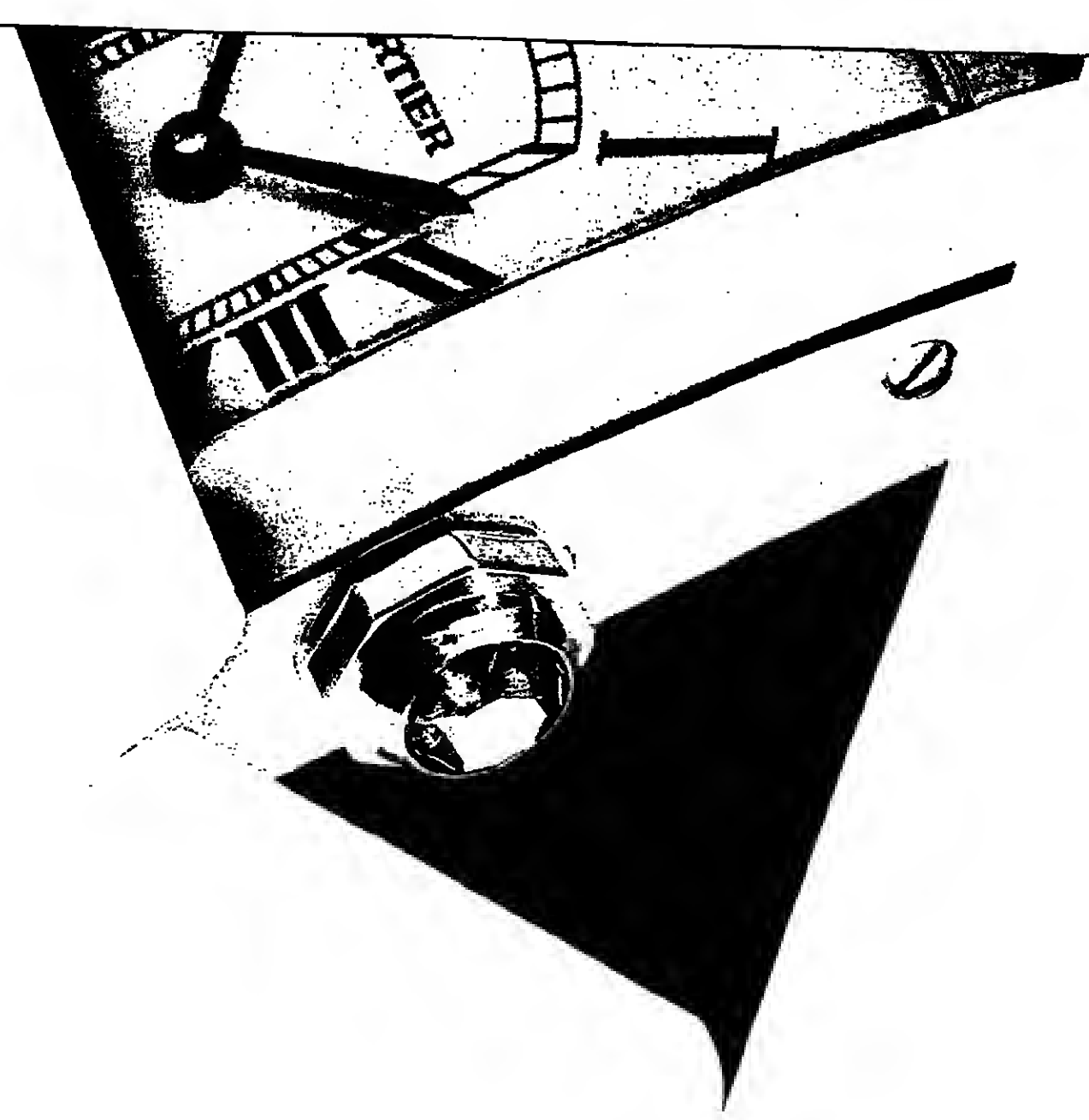
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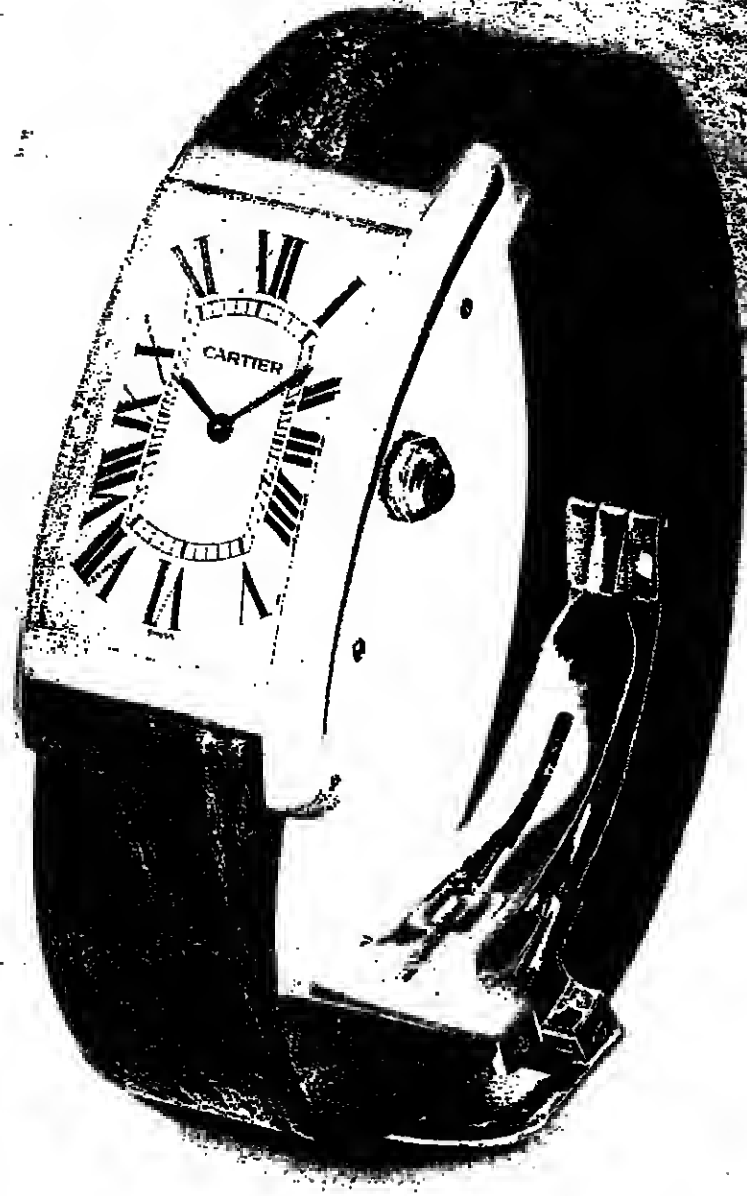
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Beijing Keeping The Pressure On

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Chinese authorities have arrested a provincial labor organizer and a leading Shanghai dissident, part of an effort to ensure that the fifth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square crackdown passed quietly.

Zhang Lin, 31, was arrested in Beijing and sent to a detention center in his native Anhui Province, his wife said by telephone on Saturday.

Mr. Zhang, a member of a recently formed independent labor organization, has been on the run for two months. The group models itself on Poland's Solidarity union and claims to have 300 members nationwide.

Mr. Zhang suggested that dissidents were going to try to stage symbolic commemorative acts to mark the June 3-4 Chinese army crackdown on demonstrators five years ago, in which hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed.

Public security directives were sent out weeks ago, and hundreds of policemen as well as office workers were mobilized to prevent even the smallest protest in Tiananmen Square or the university district.

The hunger strike of Ding Zilin and Jiang Peikun, two People's University professors whose 17-year-old son was killed by Chinese soldiers, was the only known public protest on the anniversary.

Mr. Zhang's wife, Ji Xiao, said she received a police notice Thursday saying Mr. Zhang had been turned over to authorities in their home town of Bengbu, in Anhui Province. She was not told when he was arrested by Beijing authorities or what charges he may face.

The couple's home has been under surveillance for two months. Mr. Zhang was nearly caught a few weeks ago when he returned home because his wife was about to have a baby, he said in an interview before his arrest.

"They said he had done a lot of bad things," said Mrs. Ji, who had her baby on May 21.

Mr. Zhang, a nuclear physics graduate from Qinghua University in Beijing, has been jailed five times.

U.S. Warning to North Korea Military Showdown Would Be 'Devastating'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary William J. Perry warned North Korea on Sunday that a military confrontation over its nuclear program would bring "devastating consequences" and said that Washington may seek to impose economic sanctions on its own or with allies if the United Nations Security Council rejects them.

"We have discussions under way with our allies about sanctions," Mr. Perry said in a broadcast interview. "Even modest sanctions will be very painful for North Korea, considering the weakness of its economy," he said.

China, a member of the Security Council and a longtime ally of North Korea, has been reluctant to go along with sanctions proposed by the United States as a way of pressuring North Korea into complying with UN sanctions on development of nuclear weapons.

Japan also said Friday that it might be willing to impose sanctions even without a formal UN vote.

Mr. Perry said he did not believe a military showdown was imminent over North Korea's refusal to allow inspection of its nuclear facilities. But he said the United States would, if necessary, strengthen the 38,000 U.S. troops already in South Korea, and use them if fighting broke out.

Mr. Perry said a preemptive military strike against Pyongyang's nuclear installations "is an option." But he added that he would not at present recommend that.

"We do not see the danger of a war at this time and we're not going to take actions to provoke a war," he said.

Nonetheless, he said the United States would not hesitate to defend the South in case of attack.

"We will defend South Korea," he said. "We have a commitment to defend South Korea. We are prepared to defend South Korea. We are capable of defending South Korea. And any war that would be started would have devastating consequences on North Korea."

North Korea is suspected of making nuclear weapons. It has refused to let international inspectors examine its stocks of plutonium, as required under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that Pyongyang signed five years ago. Plutonium is an ingredient of nuclear arms.

The North says its nuclear program is peaceful and has refused to back down against international pressure. It has warned that sanctions would be regarded as an act of war.

On Sunday, the North said it would abandon the nonproliferation pact unless the United States agreed to direct talks. It continued

to show no inclination to allow full nuclear inspections.

North Korea does "not have the intention to meet an unjustifiable demand," said a North Korean commentary carried by the official press agency, KCNA, and monitored in Tokyo.

Should Pyongyang quit the non-proliferation treaty, inspectors would not be able to enter the North, and the Communist regime would have no legal reason to obey its pledge to shun nuclear weapons.

President Bill Clinton said Saturday that unless North Korea allowed inspections of its nuclear facilities, it was "virtually imperative" that the United Nations consider international sanctions.

Mr. Perry said the sanctions would be aimed at two goals: removing any nuclear weapons North Korea has, and sustaining the integrity of the nonproliferation treaty.

In a broadcast interview Sunday, a former secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, criticized the Clinton administration for moving too slowly against North Korea. He said the United States should have already sought UN sanctions.

"I'm not sure that the North Koreans understand how seriously we take the fact that they're not willing to abide" by the nonproliferation treaty, said Mr. Baker, who served

Japan's Involvement Hits a Snag

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's minority government ran into strong domestic opposition over the weekend to its proposal for sanctions against North Korea, as leftist legislators denounced the plan.

The protests raised questions about how much Japan could contribute to any international effort to punish North Korea for its refusal to permit inspection of its nuclear facilities.

"The Socialists as a party are against this idea," said Wataru Kubo, secretary-general of the opposition Socialist Party.

"We should be cautious about sanctions before the United Nations has even decided on anything," said Mr. Kubo, whose party is the second most powerful in Japan's parliament and has traditionally been close to North Korea's Communists.

Under a 10-point package proposed by the government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, Japan would take action against North Korea including bans on trade, air links, investment and cash transfer, government officials said.

A former foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, said laws might have to be revised to let Japan

support international efforts to enforce a blockade of North Korea, which could involve a bruising battle in parliament.

"Japan can go ahead to stop the flow of goods, people and money without new legislation," Mr. Watanabe said. "But the Self-Defense Law must be revised in order to supply fuel, for example, to U.S. warships taking part in a naval blockade."

Under a 1952 bilateral security treaty, U.S. forces can use Japanese facilities to maintain peace and security in the region, but cannot necessarily receive Japanese support outside Japan's territory.

North Korea has put the Japanese government under additional pressure by warning that any sanctions would be seen as a declaration of war and that Japan could be a target for a missile attack.

Some Japanese conservative leaders indicated they were willing to fight a domestic political battle if the international community decided on sanctions.

"If Japan cannot do anything, the international community will stop dealing with Japan," said Ichiro Ozawa, a senior figure in the governing coalition.

SANCTIONS: Korean Puzzler

Continued from Page 1

challenged and put in jeopardy if the international community does not respond properly."

The U.S. push for sanctions is likely to face resistance, however.

China, with a veto in the United Nations Security Council, is reluctant to endorse them. Russia has proposed an alternate route, an international conference, but has not ruled out supporting sanctions.

Following its long-standing habit of making belittling threats, North Korea has said sanctions would be an act of war. But many South Korean officials say they do not expect any North Korean military action.

There have been hints from North Korea that the "act of war" statements merely signify that enactment of sanctions would violate the armistice agreement that ended the Korean War. But the risk of war is attested by the hundreds of thousands of troops who line the heavily fortified border between North and South Korea.

A big risk with sanctions is that, in practice, they take time to produce results. If they succeed at all, already, North Korea has used a year's worth of negotiations to increase its capacity for producing weapons from nuclear fuel.

In Haiti, more than two years of heavy commercial isolation has yet to force a change in regime and the Clinton administration is pondering an invasion to overthrow the government.

Serbia has resisted two years of UN sanctions and continues to aid insurgent Serbs in neighboring Bosnia. Five years after the sabotage of Pan Am Flight 103, Libya has refused to give up a pair of suspects, despite bans on imports

of oil equipment, military supplies and other machinery. Saddam Hussein remains in power despite a grab bag of UN sanctions that permit only humanitarian supplies and food to enter.

The threat to isolate an already largely isolated North Korea seems minimal considering the stakes as defined by the administration. Nonproliferation is a central facet of Clinton's foreign policy. Washington fears that North Korea could touch off an arms race in East Asia, with a nervous Japan prompted to rearm. The 40-year-old armistice line between North and South Korea would become a more dangerous flashpoint with the introduction of nuclear bombs.

"This conjures up a vision of an isolated and embattled North Korea run by a personalistic regime, with a nuclear weapons arsenal and a large conventional army on the border of South Korea," the American official said. "This is not a recipe for a secure East Asia."

Outside of East Asia, other countries with nuclear ambitions, including Iran, Iraq and Libya, are watching to see whether atomic agency inspections can be repelled. With ease, a senior American official said. The agency has never turned to the Security Council to help it implement inspections. "This is the first test," the official said.

North Korea also sells military equipment to nations that the Clinton administration describes as rogue. Beyond missiles and technology, American officials worry about North Korea selling an off-the-shelf bomb. Washington wants to block Korea's acquisition of a nuclear arsenal, not just its use of one.

India Test-Fires Missile, Ignoring U.S. Opposition

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Ignoring U.S. opposition, India has test-fired a ballistic missile that can reach targets in Pakistan and China.

The 8-meter (26-foot) Prithvi missile, with a range of 250 kilometers (150 miles), was launched from Chandipur, in eastern India.

The missile, which can carry a one-ton payload, will be deployed in a few months on India's border with Pakistan. Disarmament experts say India could arm the missiles with nuclear warheads, although India denies it has an active nuclear weapons program.

The final tests on Prithvi were put off last month because Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao did not want to anger Washington just before a meeting with President Bill Clinton.

The Prithvi and the longer-range Agni missile are showpieces of a project handled entirely by Indian military scientists.

Mr. Rao has been under pressure at home from both leftist and na-

tionalist opposition to continue the missile program.

The United States has been trying to persuade India and Pakistan, longtime enemies, to abandon nuclear and ballistic weapons programs.

This week, Frank G. Wisner, U.S. ambassador-designate to India, was quoted as saying that he hoped India would reconsider deployment of the missile.

India claims to need missiles for air defense and to counter the threat posed by Chinese-made M-11 missiles deployed by Pakistan. India has successfully test-fired a total of four different surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, including the Agni and the Prithvi launched on Saturday. The other two were surface-to-air and anti-tank missiles.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. It maintains a military force of 1.2 million, and has fought three wars against Pakistan and one against China over the past four decades.

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THE WEATHER

Today: Partly cloudy and warmer, with moderate to fresh winds.
Temperature tomorrow: High 61, low 41.
Detailed Report on Page 23

Vol. CIV No. 35,632

Copyright, 1944,
New York Tribune Inc.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

THREE CENTS
In New York City

Invasion On, Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance

Allies Across Tiber on Heels Of Routed Foe

Planes Hammer at Nazis
Jamming Highways to
North; Tanks Follow Up

Enemy May Delay
Stand for 150 Miles

500 U. S. Bombers Blast
Rail Lines to Cut Off
Flow of Reinforcements

By The Associated Press
ROME, June 5.—Allied armor and motorized infantry roared through Rome today, crossed the River Tiber and proceeded with the task of destroying two battered German armies fleeing north. Allied fighter-bombers spearheaded the pursuit, jamming escape highways with burning enemy transport and littering fields with dead or wounded Nazis. The enemy was tired, disorganized and bewildered by the slashing character of the Allied assault, which in twenty-five days had inflicted a major catastrophe on German forces in Italy and liberated Rome almost without damage to the historic city.

Aerial forces including 500 American heavy bombers blasted rail yards at five points in northern Italy between Venice and Rimini along which the Germans might attempt to move reinforcements and equipment to bolster their beleaguered 10th and 14th Armies.

It is assumed that the Germans will fall back about 150 miles north of Rome. The northern Apennine Mountain range provides a formidable barrier. At no point short of that will they find a natural defense line comparable to the shattered Hitler and Gussak lines.

British 8th Army forces advancing from the east continued to meet stubborn opposition, particularly northeast of Valmontone, where the Germans were fighting in mountain positions. The enemy had been driven completely out of the Sacco Valley, including the towns of Poggio, Pignone, Palano, Guarcino and Cove, and the strategic road to the Alban Hills.

British troops on the coastal flank of the Allied advance pressed to within six miles of the Tiber below Rome. Fifth Army troops pushing through the Alban Hills captured the towns of Grottaferrata, Marino and Genzano and bypassed some pockets of resistance.

Frenzied Throngs Greet Allies
By Russell Hill
By Wirephoto to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

ROME, June 5.—Hundreds of thousands of the people of Rome, half-delirious with enthusiasm, surged like an immense flood into the broad streets and spacious squares of this capital city today to greet the men of the Allied 5th Army as conquering liberators and to give them the heartiest welcome an Allied army has received in this war.

The cumulative uproar from the applauding, cheering, shouting throngs of civilians had to compete with the sound of gunfire from the front north of Rome, where parts of the 5th Army were (Continued on page 2, column 4)

Hitler Loses Standing As a Vegetarian, Too

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
LONDON, June 5.—Adolf Hitler has lost his standing as a "vegetarian," according to Leslie Severn, newly elected secretary of the London Vegetarian Society.

"Our informant," Severn said today, "shows that for some time Hitler has lived on liver extract."

"As for Mussolini," he added, "he may have taken up vegetarianism on doctor's orders because of stomach trouble, but we don't regard him as a vegetarian, either."

Insurance Held Subject to U. S. Anti-Trust Law

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Supreme Court, upholding a seventy-five-year-old decision, ruled today in a 4-to-3 opinion that the insurance business may constitute interstate commerce and is therefore subject to Federal regulation under anti-trust provisions of the Sherman act and under the national labor relations act.

The decision in the anti-trust case was reached on a government appeal from an action by the Federal Circuit Court for Northern Georgia dismissing Federal anti-trust proceedings against 198 stock fire insurance companies operating in six Southeastern states—a case which brought Attorney General Francis Biddle personally before the Supreme Court for the only time this term.

The decision paves the way for similar Justice Department actions already planned against other companies.

However, Congressional attempts specifically to exempt insurance companies from interstate commerce regulation will be pushed with renewed vigor, in view of the Supreme Court's decision, it was made clear in Congressional and Senate circles this afternoon.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, and Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, have sponsored identical bills which they have said were suggested by the prosecuting of the South-eastern companies. The Senate measure has been the subject of (Continued on page 13, column 1)

Tough Fight Ahead Is Seen By Roosevelt

President Says Capture
of Rome Finds Allies
Poised for New Blows

Hails Victory With:
'One Up, Two to Go'

Says Italy Will Get Help,
but Cannot Hope for
a Militaristic Empire

By Bert Andrews
WASHINGTON, June 5.—The capture of Rome has called tonight by President Roosevelt with the exultant exclamation that it is now "one up and two to go," as far as the Axis capitals of Italy, Germany and Japan are concerned, but with a sobering warning that "it will be tough and it will be costly" before Berlin and Tokyo are also conquered.

Theo, in another of the cryptic invasion hints that have kept the Germans flustered, the President, in words that were carried over all American networks and to the rest of the world, laconically remarked that the Italian triumph is only a forerunner of more blows to be struck by the United Nations.

"Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault," he said. "And our gallant Russian ally," he added in a sentence that suggested Germany will soon feel new offensives from both east and west, "continue to make their power felt more and more."

Concentrating on Germany
So much did the President concentrate on what Germany has coming to it and so little did he speak of Japan, the never mentioned Japan by name and spoke of it indirectly only once, when he jumped its capital in the "two to go" category that his words gave new emphasis to the fact that all of the 1944 Allied strategy is based on the best-Germany-first theory, after which Tokyo will be spotlighted in the unenviable position of "one to go."

For the Italian rulers, the President had the warning that their dreams of building "a great militaristic empire" by conquering (Continued on page 6, column 2)

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Where the Allies have struck in France

Pope Acclaims King of Italy Gives Up Powers Rome's Escape From War Ruin

U. S. Troops in Throng That
Cheers Pontiff's Speech
From St. Peter's Balcony

By The United Press
ROME, June 5.—Pope Pius XII spoke briefly this evening from the central balcony of St. Peter's to a vast throng crowded into the public square in front of the historic church. In his address he gave thanks to God for the fact that Rome had been spared.

Pope Pius, who seemed to be in good health, was cheered wildly when he appeared on the balcony after bells had rung for five minutes. The people waved handkerchiefs and hats excitedly. In the throng there were some American soldiers.

King of Italy Gives Up Powers To His Son, but Retains Title

Victor Emmanuel Names Crown Prince Humbert
Lieutenant General of the Realm, Gives Him
Royal Authority 'Irrevocably' for Life

By The United Press
NAPLES, June 5.—King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy signed over his royal powers today to Crown Prince Humbert as Lieutenant General of the realm, carrying out his pledge to Allied officials that he would give up the royal authority he has held for nearly forty years.

The King, who is seventy-four years old, did not abdicate his throne. A formal statement said that he had turned over all his powers "with the exception" to thirty-nine-year-old Humbert, who would hold them "irrevocably" as long as he lives, but that Victor Emmanuel would remain King of Italy until the end of the House of Savoy.

4,000 Planes Raid Axis From West and South

Heavy Blows of 24 Hours
in Calais-Boulogne Area;
Versailles Is Hard Hit

By Richard L. Tobin
By Wirephoto to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, June 5.—Up to 4,000 Allied planes of every shape and size attacked Hitler's Europe in the twenty-four hours ended tonight from bases in Great Britain and the Mediterranean, dropping a total of 7,000 tons of bombs, according to unofficial estimates.

The heaviest of six raids from English bases during the day and night was an 8th United States Air Force raid on Boulogne, Calais and Dieppe in which 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators were escorted by 500 Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

Battle Raging Over 75-Mile Coastal Area

Attack on Europe Follows
Air Campaign to Pave
Way for Land Forces

Invasion Centers
In Seine Estuary

Air-Borne Troops Drop
After 'Terrific' Rain
of Shells and Bombs

By The Associated Press
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 6.—American, British and Canadian troops landed in northern France this morning, launching the greatest overseas military operation in history with word from their supreme commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, that "we will accept nothing except full victory" over the German masters of the Continent.

Text of the communique: "Under the command of General Eisenhower Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

The Germans said the landings extended between Le Havre and Cherbourg along the south side of the Bay of the Seine and along the northern Normandy coast.

Parachute troops descended in Normandy, Berlin said.

First Told by Berlin
Berlin first announced the landings in a series of flashes that began about 6:30 a. m. (12:30 a. m. Eastern War Time).

The Allied communique was read over a trans-Atlantic hookup direct from General Eisenhower's headquarters at 9:32 a. m. British War Time "Communique No. 1."

A second announcement by S.H.A.E.F. said that "it is announced that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of the army group carrying out the assault. This army group includes British, Canadian and United States forces."

The Allied bulletin did not say exactly where the invasion was taking place, but Berlin earlier gave these details: Allied naval forces, including heavy warships, are shelling Le Havre. "It is a terrific bombardment," Berlin said.

Other Allied units were strengthening ashore into Normandy from landing barges.

Eisenhower's Order
[General Eisenhower, in his first order of the day, as monitored by N. B. C., in New York, read as follows: "You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are (Continued on page 9, column 2)

50 YEARS AGO TODAY
IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Follow the news of the D-Day landings in Normandy exactly as it appeared on the front pages in June 1944. These commemorative front page reprints in the archives will appear every day from June 5th through June 11th.

This way, our readers will be able to follow their excitement, successes and setbacks as the troops established beachheads across a 75-mile stretch of the Normandy coast

Because the Paris-based European Edition of the newspaper did not publish during the war, these pages are taken from the archives of its parent newspaper published in New York.

To purchase a set of full-size reproductions of these seven front pages (June 5 - June 11, 1944) printed on glossy paper, which can be framed or used as posters, please use the attached coupon.

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هَذَا من الاصل

6 juin 1944.

Merci aux amis de la France.

June 6th 1944.

Thank you to the friends of France.



Photo Keystone Paris

Galerias Lafayette.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Bit of Glory for Clinton

With their country less threatened than it has been in many decades, ordinary Americans can relax. But presidents are left with precious few opportunities to earn foreign policy glory. That has proved an especially acute problem for Bill Clinton, who has shown an uncanny knack for making sensible, undramatic stewardship appear clumsy and inept.

But when glory cannot be earned, it can sometimes be borrowed. And Mr. Clinton is borrowing copiously on his current European swing through the legendary battle sites where American and Allied armies turned the tide against fascism in Western Europe a half-century ago. Beginning Friday with the blood-drenched beachhead of Anzio and continuing through Monday's climax on Normandy's rain-swept shores, the president is making the most of what the accidents of historical anniversaries and the powerful symbolism of his office have thrown his way.

The glory is borrowed, but fairly so. The heroism of these epochal battles belongs to all Americans; not just the World War II veterans of Mr. Clinton's father's generation but also the president himself, put at Nettuno on Friday, to all "the sons and daughters of the world they saved."

Mr. Clinton has honored the past and its U.S. and Allied veterans with dignity. Both American veterans sensitive to the issue of Mr. Clinton's avoidance of Vietnam military service and foreign leaders nervously alert to any unsteadiness at the helm of their most vital ally have been reassured by the president's performance. Mr. Clinton and his speechwriters have done their homework, and it shows.

The president has dodged pitfalls and grasped opportunities. In his meeting with the

Pope, Mr. Clinton combined courteous respect with principled disagreement over abortion and contraception. He honored democracy by endorsing Italy's newly elected rightist coalition government.

Though the presence of neofascists in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's coalition is alarming, especially during these anti-fascist anniversaries, any snub of Mr. Berlusconi would have pointlessly insulted Italian voters.

In England, Mr. Clinton's main risk is unflattering comparisons with wartime leaders like Churchill and Roosevelt. At Pointe du Hoc Monday, the comparisons will be with Ronald Reagan's rhetoric a decade ago.

In his first year and a half, Mr. Clinton has generally looked better at foreign policy when he travels than he has in Washington. Recall his positive notices in Vancouver, Tokyo, Seoul and at the Asia-Pacific summit meeting in Seattle. On these occasions, the reality of continued American power is self-evident; the usual roar of domestic criticism, partisan and otherwise, momentarily falls silent.

And perhaps foreign leaders are somewhat more aware than most Americans of the changed dynamics of a world no longer clearly defined by a Communist East and democratic capitalist West.

When President Clinton returns to Washington on Wednesday, it will be back to hard decisions on North Korea, Haiti and any number of other continuing crises. But if past form holds, Mr. Clinton will probably come back with a temporary boost of energy and stature from his time abroad. He may also benefit, for a few days at least, from an infusion of borrowed glory from a more dangerous, if more heroic, past.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Let North Korea Know

President Bill Clinton is beginning to rally international support for economic sanctions on North Korea. Sanctions, especially those that have limited economic effect on the largely self-reliant North, but their purpose is political anyway — to show the world's resolve not to let North Korea trifle with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

It is imperative that any sanctions enjoy the broad backing that only a vote of the UN Security Council can muster. Mr. Clinton is right to direct his efforts to that end. North Korea is bringing sanctions on itself by sowing doubt about its nuclear intentions. It can head them off by entering immediately into talks on practical steps to assure international inspectors access to evidence of any past diversion of spent nuclear fuel.

North Korea has not yet foreclosed all possibility of getting at its nuclear past. So long as all the spent fuel rods are held in secure storage, it may still be possible to reconstruct the record of how much spent fuel, containing up to two bombs' worth of plutonium, the North may have removed from its reactor at Yongbyon in 1989. And North Korea has so far allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify that an additional five bombs' worth of plutonium is not now being diverted while

the reactor is shut down for refueling. But Pyongyang's refusal to satisfy a reasonable request to set aside selected fuel rods for assay and its rush to remove the rods from the reactor have made it impossible for the IAEA to carry out its preferred method of sampling and raised broader doubts about North Korea's willingness to break the nuclear deadlock through diplomacy.

The North's action warrants starting down the road to sanctions. But it should not preclude the possibility of resuming talks.

North Korea's neighbors, especially China, are reluctant to impose a complete embargo, especially on vital oil supplies, for fear this would cause a chaotic collapse of the regime. And Japan might find it difficult to keep its Korean residents from sending hard currency home. Short of a total embargo, sanctions would do little to worsen the North's already bleak economic prospects.

An embargo on arms trade seems the most fitting first step, and sends an appropriate message to a garrison state. But the exact content of the initial sanctions is less important than the support they receive from other countries. Their main message is political: The world means what it says in insisting on a non-nuclear Korea.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Show Resolve in Bosnia

Loose as it already is, the international grip on Bosnia is getting looser. Talks on a ceasefire have had to be postponed because of the NATO "ultimatum" ordering them to withdraw from Gorazde. An American-supported plan to partition Bosnia between the new Muslim-Croat federation and the Bosnian Serbs is one more piece of fluttering paper. The Muslim-led Bosnian government thinks its military prospects are improving and prefers to fight on. The Bosnian Serbs and their sponsors in Serbia do not feel sufficient military or economic pressure to make the former yield up a fair share of their territorial conquests. Europe sees diminishing reason to keep its peacekeepers on the ground.

The awful truth of the Bosnian war is that both the parties and the outsiders have learned how to live with it. NATO, the United Nations and the humanitarian agencies, by containing and cushioning the effects, enable the struggle to go on. The war could yet expand into the inflammatory southern tier of Balkan states. That would generate a new wave of world concern. But such a development would make even less likely a concerted strategy to deal with the war and associated refugee flows, misery, political repression and

economic debacle in the northern tier. Meanwhile, North Korea is becoming an ever more potent international distraction.

A lot needs to be administered to these transactions of institutional convenience that threaten to keep feeding the fire, rather than dousing it. There must be something to concentrate people's attention on the sheer madness of this state of affairs. Here is a simple proposal: NATO should start enforcing the UN resolutions, one by one. It could start with the six-week-old resolution demanding Bosnian Serb evacuation of Gorazde. There is no clearer or more typical case of Bosnian Serbian contempt of the international will.

Would the Serbs retaliate against UN forces on the ground? If so, those forces could be defended or removed. It seems the United Nations has taken to authorizing strikes and then informing the intended Serbian victims, which lets the Serbs ball the offending action and moot the strike. No more. A strike authorized should be a strike conducted. Period.

A policy of serious delivery on UN promises is not going to untie every knot in Bosnia. But it could break the dangerous and disgraceful pattern of incoherent international complicity in the Balkan wars.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Fruits of Hungary's Revolution

The electoral triumph of Hungary's reformed Communists joins up a line of East European states, from Lithuania through Poland down to Romania, which have thrown out the free market reformers or installed governments that borrow some of their ideology from a collectivist past. These new parties must be watched, but it need not be assumed that they are secretly pursuing Stalinist models. Hungarians, it seems, threw out the government they

elect in 1990 for the sound reasons that destroy governments in the West: because it failed to deliver on its economic promises.

It is perhaps too quickly forgotten that Hungarian reformed Communists were slowly creating wealth and liberty long before it was allowed elsewhere. They have still to negotiate the shoals of coalition politics; but they have a popular mandate as they enjoy the first fruits of Hungary's "negotiated revolution": a democratic change of government.

—The Times (London)

June 6, 1944: Disaster Could So Easily Have Struck

By Alistair Horne

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — The triumphant success of Operation Overlord and the ensuing Normandy campaign, launched 50 years ago Monday, led to the destruction of German armies totaling more than 250,000 men, making it the greatest success by the Western Allies in all World War II, its very success, however, tends to lead modern-day historians, in the brilliance of hindsight, to take it as a forgone conclusion. It was far from that.

Realization of the grim losses on Omaha Beach had, by midday on

1944 NORMANDY 1994

June 6, caused General Omar Bradley, a calm and competent commander, to fear that his 2nd and 1st Divisions had "suffered an irreversible catastrophe." He came within an inch of ordering withdrawal of the Omaha force — the main bulk of the American D-Day effort.

Such a Dunkirk-style evacuation, disastrous as it would have been, illustrates just what a risky and courageous undertaking it was to invade Normandy in June 1944. It was, however, only one of the ways in which D-Day might have failed.

D-Day was one of the greatest single achievements in all military history, a triumph of British-American cooperation. The vast armada that set forth from England on June 6 was the largest ever put to sea. In it were nearly 6,000 vessels — from battleships to tiny invasion craft — at least 11,500 aircraft, 156,115 ground troops plus three elite airborne divisions.

History can play strange tricks. D-Day could so easily have gone terribly wrong. Secret papers recently released in London suggest that, by 1944, it was by no means impossible for Hitler to have won the war.

In the first place, the invasion might have taken place in 1943 — or earlier. Stalin wanted an invasion as early as 1942. So did the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. But British caution, and — in this instance — good judgment, prevailed.

The disastrous Dieppe landing of August 1942, where the Canadians lost 3,369 of a total force of 5,000, illustrated the catastrophe that would almost certainly have overtaken any premature all-out invasion of north-west Europe. Success in June 1944 was predicated largely on massive Allied superiority in the air — which had not yet been achieved the previous year. Equally in 1943 the British and Americans had neither the essential numbers of tanks nor of landing craft.

Second, there was the weather. To get the right combination of tides and moon, there were only a few days in June 1944 that were acceptable. As it happened, the invasion was postponed from June 5 to 6, on the decision of the supreme Allied commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, because of bad-weather reports. Had it been called off yet again, the next possible date would have been June 18-19. But on those days, the worst storm in 40 years struck; 800 vessels were destroyed — together with the whole American floating harbor called Mulberry.

Thus, if postponed to June 18-19, the British-American invasion force would almost certainly have suffered the same fate as the Spanish Armada in 1588 — scattered and sunk without a shot being fired from shore. Third, D-Day could have failed if the Germans had had access to anything resembling British intelligence. Had Field Marshal Erwin Rommel known where we were going to land, he could

have rushed some of his 60 available divisions to the threatened area.

An absolutely essential ingredient of Allied success on D-Day was the skillful (and British-initiated) deception scheme, Operation Fortitude. Pretending to have a whole army group under U.S. General George S. Patton in readiness in southeastern England, the Allies deceived the Germans into believing that the main invasion effort would take place in the heavily defended Pas de Calais.

Operation Fortitude succeeded so well that it fooled Hitler into keeping a whole German army, the 15th, tied down uselessly in the Pas de Calais even after General Patton's U.S. 3d Army had landed in Normandy, six weeks after D-Day.

If German patrol boats and submarines had been properly alerted by their intelligence on D-Day, losses inflicted on the Allied armada could have been devastating.

Then, when landing on Omaha Beach, General Bradley's men ran unexpectedly into a first-class German division, the 352d, the only

one of its standard in Normandy. Casualties were appalling, higher than anywhere else — though slender in proportion to what was at stake.

If General Bradley had been forced to withdraw from Omaha, and had it been repeated on the British and Canadian beaches (where, thanks chiefly to Fortitude, the landings had met only limited resistance), the cutting edge of the D-Day forces would have been lost. Almost certainly a large proportion of the indispensable invasion craft would have been lost too.

Such a reverse would have meant the almost certain postponement of another Overlord attempt to the summer of 1945. The Americans were under strong pressure from the "Pacific First" lobby of Admiral Ernest King, the chief of naval operations, to transfer forces — and landing-craft — to the Pacific.

With British manpower critically depleted, the main effort against Germany would have been American. Under the rain of Hitler's "secret weapons," the pilotless V-1 missiles (which began landing, and causing

terrible damage and civilian losses, one week after D-Day), Britain's economy and morale would have been seriously impaired.

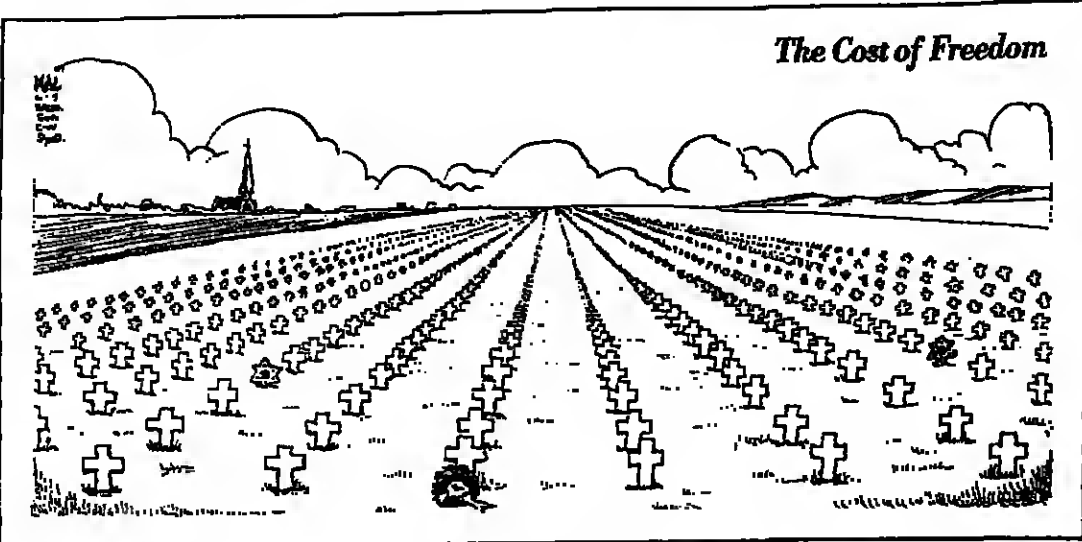
It was Field Marshal Rommel's hope that, if he could destroy the Allies on the western beaches, Germany might be able to force Stalin to some kind of stalemate peace in the east.

The 60 German divisions deployed in the west might even have tilted the balance against the Red Army, which had suffered millions of casualties.

If D-Day had failed, at best continental Europe would have been subjected to another year — and certainly the most terrible year — of war before liberation. Hundreds of thousands would have starved. The "Final Solution" would have consumed the last remnants of European Jewry.

Finally, Hitler's scientists had been working for years on an atomic bomb. They might not have achieved it by 1945; but, with greater certainty, the Allies would have dropped "Fat Boy" in Europe, not Japan.

With Allied ground forces stalled in the west, then the war might well have ended with the Red Army occupying all of a "naked" Germany.



The News Was of Liberation but Also of America

By Ellie Wiesel

NEW YORK — D-Day came late for me. I mean that I heard about it some time after it happened. News didn't reach the place where I was as fast as most places. We were on the far side of an abyss separating life and death; we were the living dead. For us, news was never anything greater than the size of our daily bread ration. Normandy was not part of our universe.

Perhaps the SS guards knew more about what was happening in the world. Some among us were able to read their expressions. But I never looked at the guards. I was afraid they might notice me.

Just three weeks separated me from my home in the Carpathian mountains in Hungary. My body had adapted quickly to the horror of conditions in Auschwitz, but my spirit refused to accept it and persisted in keeping my mind far away.

I can't remember exactly when I heard the news. One evening, after work detail, my father told me what had happened. But both of us were thinking the same thing: Now the Allies are going to win the war, but it will come too late for us.

Only after the war did I grasp the magnitude of Overlord, a military operation of unprecedented scope. I devoured everything I could find about it: books, magazines, newspapers. I wanted to know how General Eisenhower had managed it. I wanted to hear all I could about those who fell on the Normandy beaches; about the paratroopers in the famed 101st and 82nd airborne divisions; about the young colonels and the grizzled sergeants; about how they took St.-Mere-Eglise and how St.-Lô fell. I knew of the daring of some men, the panic of others.

I felt admiration, affection and gratitude for all those, known and unknown, who had come to liberate the Continent from the curse of Nazism.

My personal D-Day came later. It was April 11, 1945. Comrades of the men who had stormed the beaches suddenly appeared in the Buchenwald camp to rescue us from death.

For everyone in Europe, the sight of the GIs brought feelings of hope and gratitude. Liberated peoples welcomed them without knowing quite how to thank them properly, exactly how to tell them how much we owed them. Lining village streets, girls jumped onto jeeps and tanks to kiss them; men offered cognac and Champagne. Beyond the men in uniform, America itself fascinated Europeans. Never before or since were American culture, manners and style so profoundly and genuinely popular. The books of Faulkner and Steinbeck were literary revelations. There were long lines to see American movies. Jazz was the music that spoke to young people. Smokers wanted Camels and Lucky Strikes, not Gauloises.

Camus, Sartre and de Beauvoir, who were to mold the minds of a young generation, were openly fascinated by American-style democracy and art by the American dream.

So strong was this mood that it generated a backlash: After their original enthusiasm, Europeans gradually developed a feeling of inferiority, and then resentment, vis-à-vis their liberators. Was this the start of a new era in Europe — particularly in France — a sobering and then a disenchantment?

I was living in Paris in 1948 when it seemed to me that a turning point was reached. The Communists

seized power in Czechoslovakia, showing that Moscow was determined to dominate Central and Eastern Europe. Communists everywhere, eager to follow the Soviet line, started looking for a cause — a political philosophy and system of government to hate and fight against. The United States afforded an ideal target. As Soviet repression worsened, the Communists stepped up their criticism.

Then, in 1950, came the Korean War. After that, everything American became anathema to Communists. Leftists carried considerable weight in intellectual and also political circles. Yesterday's saviors became, almost overnight, the devil's minions.

The silent majority did not really go along with this political fashion. People continued to admire American cultural achievements and consumer goods. And eventually, the Soviet Union ended up getting the punishment that it had sought to mete out to the United States.

Slowly, Europeans weaned themselves from Moscow's thrall, turning their backs on its propaganda of hatred and anti-Americanism. And now, 50 years after D-Day, has the West come full circle? Are Americans again viewed as generous, faithful friends whose presence in Europe is helpful and welcome? No. Let us not indulge in self-illusion.

But the memory of that day in June, when the heroism of American troops spelled a dawn of human freedom and dignity, should remind us always that courage ultimately outweighs illusions.

The writer, an author and lecturer, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Americans Just Want a Steady Hand at the Foreign-Policy Helm

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Bill Clinton and his people came to Washington believing that foreign policy would matter little, if at all, to this political success. Late, very late, they have begun to understand their mistake.

Americans may say that they do not much care about foreign affairs. But making a mark in the world — being seen by other nations as a figure of authority — is crucial to a president's establishment of authority at home. So it is ominous for Mr. Clinton that recent polls show a sharp loss of confidence in his handling of foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton's present European trip is seen by the White House as an opportunity to improve his foreign policy standing. He is also going to make more speeches on foreign issues

in the coming month. But the assumption of all that is that the policy is fundamentally sound and just needs to be explained better. I think that assumption is quite wrong.

What people find troubling is that even if a particular policy has merit, it may be good for that day only. There is a sense of vacillation and incoherence, of policy driven by the vagaries of public opinion rather than by a president's firm beliefs and a long-term vision of how to achieve his goals.

Certainly America's friends abroad have such feelings about Mr. Clinton's foreign policy. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, said last week: "The United States, even more than usual,

does not seem to be following a steady compass." The Economist put it: "One of the few predictable things about Clintonite foreign policy seems to be that every zig will be followed by yet another zig."

One of Mr. Clinton's problems is his tendency to agonize in public — to talk about how trying the issues are. Then again he talks so often and so eloquently on so many subjects that he retains no mystery. The public prefers to have a sense of a president's basic virtues in foreign policy.

President Ronald Reagan was the opposite. He had a foreign policy so basic that no one could misunderstand: Put pressure on the Soviet Union but be ready, at least after

1983, to make deals with Mikhail Gorbachev on just about any subject. Whatever the merits of this Reagan action or that — Lebanon, Grenada — the simplicity of the grand design was highly effective politically.

Of course life is not so simple after the Cold War. No president can offer us a policy as two-dimensional as standing up to the Soviet Union. Skepticism is in order when Mr. Clinton's policy is attacked by the likes of James Baker or Brent Scowcroft, who in the Bush years saw so miserably in Yugoslavia, letting Serbian aggression grow unchecked.

The trouble with American policy now is not a party matter. Charles William Maynes, editor of the quarterly Foreign Policy, was right when he told The Boston Globe recently that the whole foreign policy establishment "has been afraid to confront the new reality" after the Cold War. "Both parties want a cost-free foreign policy," he added.

But Mr. Clinton is president, and the burden is on him to offer credible policies for a new age. What can he do to improve not just communication but substance?

First, have a bottom line on the

tough issues, and tell the world — and the American people — what it is. It is fair enough to tell Americans that a problem is hard. But a president has to go on and say: Here is where we are going and how we are determined to get there.

Second, stop saying defensive things such as that he has talked with 100 foreign policy experts. Even if true, that hardly builds confidence that the president is a man with convictions of his own.

Finally, do not just talk firmly but act firmly. I believe that Bill Clinton's presidency would look altogether different today if, early on, he had made a real commitment to stop Serbian aggression and genocide — and led the Europeans to act with the United States instead of caving in to their faint-heartedness.

What is needed now is a signal of determination. The most likely place is Haiti, which for all the historical doubts about U.S. intervention is a boil waiting to be lanced. If the president really leads, the American public will support him.

To amend Shakespeare slightly: Steadiness is all.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: European Arms

PARIS — The conclusion of the session of the Prussian Landtag has been highly interesting. Herr Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, gave some singular details respecting the finances of the country. The Budgets show a continued series of deficits. The Budgets in every country in Europe are equally unsatisfactory. The only conclusion to be drawn is that all this financial weakness is due to the enormous armaments with which Europe is burdened.

1919: War Reparations

PARIS — The Council of Four has definitely decided upon a number of changes in the Treaty with Germany. Two meetings held yesterday resulted in President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George reaching the basis of an agreement. A number of changes have been made in the wording without affecting its principles. The question of reparation is still

unsettled. The Council of Four will probably not fix definitely the sum, because that would mean altering one of the fundamental principles laid by the Treaty, against which both President Wilson and M. Clemenceau are strongly opposed.

1944: The Invasion Is On

LONDON — The German news agency Transocean said today in a broadcast that the Allied invasion had begun. There was no Allied confirmation. The German broadcast could be one which Allied leaders have expected would be made with the purpose of upsetting patriot plans inside the conquered countries. The Associated Press recorded the broadcast, which said the invasion had begun from the west end that the French port of Le Havre was being shelled. — The reported landings, if true, could be an Allied feint of which Prime Minister Churchill has warned the Allied world to expect in advance of the main Allied blows.



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هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

BACK TO NORMANDY/ 'ONE HELL OF A JUMP'



Rollie Duff, 78, a former U.S. paratrooper, getting in some final ground practice at Carpiquet, France, before the real thing Sunday.

Boys of '44 Leap Again Into Normandy

By Ken Ringle

SAINTE-MERE-EGLISE, France — Forty-one aging paratrooper veterans who leaped into history 50 years ago reclaimed their chutes and jumped again Sunday, this time into the hearts of France.

On a day when the hedgerow checkerboard of Normandy glowed rich and green under a June sun, the members of the Return to Normandy Association floated out of a cloud-flecked sky. They were laden with flags and memories of the World War II comrades they honored.

Cheering below were politicians and dignitaries, military brass and brass bands, hundreds of French and American troops and more than 30,000 flag-waving spectators, picnicking in pastures dusted with buttercups.

"I was coming down this cow and the river," said a mud-covered Richard Tedesky, 73, of New York City, explaining his late arrival at the ceremony area. "I avoided the cow."

Mr. Tedesky, a 5-foot, 4-inch construction worker, had landed north of here 50 years ago and had to fight his way into town.

The old guys provided both drama and suspense. Earl Draper, 70, of Inverness, Florida, found himself with a tangled main parachute and a malfunctioning emergency ripcord.

A safety device deployed his reserve chute automatically and he rode it to a bumpy landing in a ditch conveniently near the first aid tent. A French doctor pronounced him healthy but he was taken to a Cherbourg hospital anyway.

Mr. Draper raised a fist in victory as he was evacuated.

"It was one hell of a step out there, one hell of a jump," he said.

"He did exactly the right thing and I'd say he did an excellent job," said Colonel Richard M. Bridges of the U.S. Army.

Rene Dussaq, 83, a soldier of fortune and Hollywood stunt man who parachuted into Normandy before D-Day to coordinate the French underground, failed to turn up after the jump in a muster at the drop zone in nearby Amfreville.

ing in an ambulance, but only because that was the quickest way along the narrow, traffic-clogged country roads.

"It was a hell of a lot of work and I feel really good about the day," said Richard Mandich, 69, a San Diego engineer and 101st Airborne Division veteran who founded the Return to Normandy Association and organized the memorial jump. "But remember, we're not the real story. The story is why we're here."

Mr. Mandich and a handful of other veterans had been working since last fall to make their jump the centerpiece of D-Day activities here. With a fierce sense of personal mission, they believe they owed it to the thousands of airborne veterans killed during World War II.

Guy Whidden, 70, a retired teacher and coach from Frederick, Maryland, carried with him on his jump the names of 3,000 airborne dead. In response to reporters who asked about his fears, he read instead a prayer for fallen comrades that he had written.

Rollie Duff, 79, of Ft. Myers, Florida, carried and displayed on his jump an American flag that had covered the casket at his brother's military funeral. He landed close to where he had landed 50 years ago as part of a group of pathfinders to plant radar beacons.

French and Americans Bury the Hatchet for a Day

Washington Post Service

SAINTE-MERE-EGLISE, France — For one glorious afternoon, as bright sunshine filled the Normandy skies Sunday in a break from gale-force winds and rain, a special warmth suffused the French-American relationship that is usually renowned for its tempestuous nature.

Gone were the snide French allusions to America as the clumsy giant, trampling on European sophistication by imposing a kind of cultural hegemony on the world through its brainless television shows, violent movies or concrete theme parks.

Forgiven were the angry exchanges over European military security, prompted in America's view by France's reluctance to face up to its wartime humiliation. Nobody seemed to recall that when Charles de Gaulle demanded the United States remove its soldiers from French territory in 1965, an embittered Secretary of State Dean Rusk asked: "Does that order include our war dead, too?"

In the weeks before the D-Day anniversary, French newspapers and magazines have been flooded with articles emphasizing the importance of the Allied invasion in toppling the Nazi occupation regime and denigrating the often mythical exploits of the French Resistance.

Even President François Mitterrand, who has built much of his political career and personal alliances by touting his Resistance role, on Sunday acknowledged that the D-Day events ultimately determined the fate of France and the war.

In a message that was hand-delivered to each of the 40,000 veterans attending the 50th anniversary, Mr. Mitterrand thanked them profusely for their valor and dedication in achieving victory in the battles that liberated France and decided the fate of World War II.

glory and so much suffering," Mr. Mitterrand wrote.

In the past year, France has taken giant strides toward acknowledging the extent of its wartime collaboration through the Vichy regime, which rounded up Jews and sent them to extermination camps even without being asked by its German Nazi patrons.

Paul Touvier, a Vichy intelligence officer, became the first Frenchman to be tried and convicted of war crimes two months ago for executing seven Jewish hostages. For nearly 40 years, Touvier and other important French collaborators had been protected by powerful figures in the political establishment and the Roman Catholic Church.

The frequent jousts over history and diplomacy between Paris and Washington seemed light years away from the scenes of brotherly love on the jammed streets of this rabidly pro-American town, where U.S. paratroopers liberated some 1,500 French residents 50 years ago from their Nazi occupiers.

Everett Hall, a 75-year-old resident of Rhode Island who is one of 41 old paratroopers who participated Sunday in the re-enactment of the famous drop, stood on a street corner near the local church basking in the praise of townsfolk who have never forgotten the men who freed them from four years of Nazi rule.

"I love you," he crooned to well-wishers passing by, while bragging that his jump was "nothing but a piece of cake." He smiled and embraced the giggling matrons who were happy to hush another of the old heroes who have come back, time and time again, to relive what many of them call the greatest accomplishment of their lives.

"We have a duty to show our gratitude and recognition for the men who saved our town," said Mayor Marc Lefebvre, shortly before urging French visitors to stay home and watch the anniversary events on television so they would not interfere with efforts to provide comfort and special attention for the American war heroes.

Some 1,200 U.S. veterans are being fed and housed during their stay in the private homes of local residents. It is a rite of hospitality that is highly unusual in France, where privacy is greatly cherished, but it is a service this town has provided to the veterans every year without fail since the liberation.

"Each time I come here, I find the French people have been generous and welcoming to a fault," said Joseph Morretti, 69, a former paratrooper from Erie, Pennsylvania, who is attending his third anniversary here. "Sure, we saved them, but nobody expected they would remember us for this long."

While most of the veterans say the 50th anniversary will be their swan song, a few of them say they cannot resist the temptation to return to savor the adulation and old memories.

"It can be even more pleasant in other years, when it's not so crowded and vendors are not just trying to make a fast buck," said Len Lebenson, a former paratrooper from Elizabeth, New Jersey, alluding to the \$65 umbrellas and the "Manitoba chic-clac" that peddlers claim are just like the real metal clackers that paratroopers used to identify themselves by making a noisy cricket sound.

—WILLIAM DROZDAK

Vintage Bomber Drops Poppies

Agence France-Press

PORTSMOUTH, England — A gossamer cloud of crimson walked fleetingly over the English Channel on Sunday when a World War II Lancaster bomber released 2 million poppies to mark the 50th anniversary of the Allied invasion of France.

The biodegradable paper poppies, manufactured by a British veterans organization, were dropped over a flotilla of nearly 100 military, merchant and pleasure vessels crossing to the Normandy beaches of northern France.

An Eisenhower Statue Is Unveiled in Bayeux

Agence France-Press

BAYEUX, France — A bronze statue of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander who was the architect of the D-Day invasion, was unveiled Sunday in the presence of U.S. veterans.

General Eisenhower's son, John, also a U.S. general, was among the 3,000 people attending the ceremony in Bayeux, the first major town in Normandy to be liberated in June, 1944.

Invitation to Normandy Not Sought, Kohl Insists

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany insisted Sunday that he had never sought an invitation to ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of Allied landings in France.

President François Mitterrand of France, in a joint interview with Mr. Kohl, stressed that there had been no misunderstanding between the two on the issue and said that Mr. Kohl would be invited to ceremonies next May to mark the Nazi surrender in 1945.

In the interview, published in the French newspaper Liberation and the Süddeutsche Zeitung, Mr. Kohl was asked whether he regretted not being present at the commemorative ceremonies on Sunday and Monday.

"Certainly not," he replied. "Even though people naturally pretended the opposite, I never sought an invitation as I believe that German participation on this occasion would not have been appropriate."

On this issue there has never been the slightest difference of opinion between President Mitterrand and myself.

Kohl sparked a controversy in Germany earlier this year.

A ceremony took place at a German military cemetery in La Cambe, Normandy, on Saturday to commemorate the German soldiers who died during the landings. Present were 300 German veterans and a representative of the German Embassy.

In the interview, Mr. Kohl said: "I understand very well that the Allies want to commemorate events of great importance for the whole of Europe and to remember their dead. We Germans must also remember that part of our history in order to draw just conclusions."

Mr. Mitterrand also stressed that on the issue of inviting the Germans to the D-Day ceremonies, "there has never been a problem or misunderstanding between Chancellor Kohl and myself. June 6 is a commemoration and history does not rewrite itself."

"The chancellor and myself therefore decided that the anniversary of the landings is not the most suitable occasion to celebrate and consolidate Franco-German friendship."

LEGACY: Who Will Remember in 2044? American Vet Has Hope

Continued from Page 1

become a Marine after absorbing the D-Day lore at his grandfather's shrine during summer vacations here, has empathy for the World War II American paratroopers.

"I remember standing single file with 500 guys going off to the Gulf to fight in Desert Storm," he said. "We were all asking ourselves: Where are we going and what's going to happen? Well, those guys had the same feeling, only twice as bad."

"But they also had a crystal-clear mission. When you look at Bosnia, at Somalia, things are less straightforward for us these days. We can go in and clean up, but keeping it that way is another thing. And a lot of us feel

nowadays that Europeans have the power but not the will to fight their own battles."

Leroy Leslie, a retired railroad dispatcher from Timmonsville, South Carolina, is worried about the fate of the values he fought for at Normandy because, in President Bill Clinton, American forces have a commander in chief who disdained military service and wants to cut the military budget.

In a driving rain and gusty wind, Mr. Leslie recalled how many of his friends were moved to tears by a brief ceremony this morning that twinned a local cemetery here with the war memorial in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

"You always ask yourself whether all those lives were lost in vain," he said. "But in our

war, there was never any question of that, because we knew our friends laid down their lives for a just cause. I have to wonder: Can we depend on this president to lay his life on the line if necessary like our comrades did? That's the real reason why he has no standing in the veterans' movement."

John Jacala, another Normandy paratrooper veteran from Lutz, Florida, moderated this view. "Come on, let's be realistic," he said. "After all, the Germans and the Russians are now reconciled to being our friends. We ought to be happy about that trend of history and not be complaining all the time about lack of leadership."

BOOKS

SHOT IN THE HEART

By Mikal Gilmore. Illustrated. 403 pages. \$24.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE photo on the cover of Mikal Gilmore's astonishing memoir is a family portrait, much like many family portraits from the 1950s: Dad and Mom look like updated versions of Grant Wood's stolid farm couple in "American Gothic"; he wears the beginnings or endings of a tired smile on his face; she looks weary, stoical, a little worse for wear.

The oldest son, Frank Jr., is making a face at the camera, while the youngest, Gaylen, offers us a bright, affectionate grin. Gary, the son in the middle, has adopted a classic western gumballer's pose: one hand on his pocket, as though ready to pull an imaginary pistol from a nonexistent holster, an outlaw's scowl pasted on his 10-year-old face. Their baby brother, Mikal, the author of this book, has not yet been born.

Years later, in 1977, Gary, the scowling child, would achieve national fame, when he became the first individual in a decade to be executed under legislation restoring the death penalty.

In a senseless act of anger, Gary Gilmore had murdered two young Mormon men, and he had later refused his right to appeal his sentence. He insisted that the state of Utah go ahead and meet the date it had set for his death. "What's to be proud of?" he said to his brother Mikal. "I'm just going to be shot to death, for something that should never have happened."

The events leading up to and following Gary Gilmore's death have already been meticulously chronicled by Norman Mailer in "The Executioner's Song" (1979).

Now, an equally compelling volume that traces the sad, violent history of the Gilmore family and shows, in its author's words, "how its webwork of dark secrets and failed hopes helped create the legacy that, in part, became my brother's impetus to murder."

Mikal Gilmore begins his story with his parents' ancestors: his mother's British relatives who had joined the last of the Mormons' hand-cart expeditions to Utah. He tells how his mother, the former Bessie Brown, clashed with her violent, bullying father, and how she

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Stan McGee, Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, is reading "Remembering Denny" by Calvin Trillin and re-reading "Lincoln at Gettysburg" by Garry Wills.

"Trillin's work is a poignant and often times disturbing account of the potential dangers of placing too high a burden of expectations on ourselves and others. 'Lincoln at Gettysburg' is a personal favorite." (Mary Louise Stott, JET)



grant isn't his seemingly ineluctable slide into crime, but the chances for a new start that continually eluded him: his father's refusal to pay for counseling, his own failure to register for a special program that would have enabled him to go to art school, the sudden death of a girl he had planned to marry.

By cutting back and forth between his own memories of his family and the memories of relatives, Mikal gives us a shattering portrait of his family, all of them trapped inside their hellish household, longing at the same time to escape and to stay and remake their emotional past.

Mikal Gilmore refuses either to sentimentalize or judge, rather, he writes of his family with infinite sympathy and grief and understanding. He has written a remarkable and devastating book.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE 20th Cavendish Invitation Pairs, a prestigious event contested by most of America's top-ranked players, took place in New York, in May.

Among the four foreign partnerships competing were P. G. Eliason and Tomas Magnusson of Sweden, using a strong-club style that permits four-card major openings. On the diagrammed deal from the first session of play, Eliason landed in three spades after an artificial sequence. Two no-trump promised spade support, with game interest or better, and three clubs showed a minimum.

West led his top clubs, and South ruffed in dummy and was overruffed. This was not a surprise since East had signaled by playing high-low. East returned a heart to dummy's jack, and South was confident. Since West had failed to overcall holding a solid six-card club suit, it was wildly unlikely that he held any other significant card.

So South picked up the trumps, cashed two more heart winners ending in the dummy, and led the diamond jack. He allowed East to win with the queen, and that player had to concede a trick — either by leading from the diamond king or conceding a ruff and shift. A safer

way to make the same nine tricks, perhaps, was to discard a diamond on the third round of clubs.

At other tables the usual opening bid was one club. This resulted in a spade contract from the North side of the table. Since East had no reason to lead a club, it was easy to make nine tricks. Ten tricks were available if East led the diamond king, and were in the balance after a passive heart lead: West would have to lead diamonds whenever possible to save his partner from the endplay in that suit.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North Pass 1 ♣ Pass 2 NT. Pass 3 ♣ Pass 3 ♣. West led the club king.



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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and various bond data for Government/Supranationals, Global Corporates, and Banks & Finance.

NOTEBOOK: When It's Anchors Aweigh

Continued from Page 1

There were no embarrassing incidents of mockery among the troops, like the one in March 1993 when the president visited the aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt and a Marine made fun of Mr. Clinton's policy on gays in the military by putting on a burlesque wig and miming around, and a commanding officer openly made scornful remarks about the three-hour visit representing the extent of the president's military service.

One sailor remarked sympathetically: "I think he feels the stigma more than we in the military do."

The Daily Mail partly replied with an article entitled "How America Set Europe Free," by Bill Clinton, "quoting an official at the British Embassy in Washington as complaining, 'The least he could have done was mention the word "Allies".'" and a long-suffering Canadian diplomat as muttering: "We're getting used to it."

The president was more a little more diplomatic at Cambridge this weekend. "The British gave our troops the feeling that they were not so far from home after all," he said. "The British gave us inspiration; the Americans gave us return hope."

George Bush, the youngest U.S. Navy pilot of World War II, would have been in heaven. But if he had been a third circle for a president with a problem of draft evasion in his past, he could not have done better than the D-Day anniversary celebration.

It is clear Mr. Clinton is trying hard to enjoy himself and stress that he is both honoring, and learning from, the past, even though his days are filled with talk about duty and conscience, and with colliding memories of "good" wars and "bad" wars.

He reviewed the troops; jumped up for a rendition of "The Stars and Stripes"; stood for the color guards; watched jets flying in formation; gazed up at the flyers by Mirages, Mustangs, Spitfires, Liberators, Flying Fortresses, Dakotas, Tornadoes, Hawkeys, Lynxes and Wellingtons, and listened to bagpipers play "Amazing Grace" and a brass band boom "Anchors Aweigh."

LANDINGS: The 'Magnificent Endeavor'

Continued from Page 1

waited, their faces blackened, for their leap into the dark.

General Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, whose decision it had been to launch the invasion despite desperately iffy weather, also wrote out an order of the day. "The tide has turned!" he said. "The free men of the world are marching toward victory!"

Sir Bernard Montgomery, the British general serving as ground commander, added his own hortatory words: "To us is given the honor of striking a blow for freedom that will live in history."

By the end of the first 16 hours, 132,715 Americans, Britons, Canadians, Free Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs and others were ashore. "Fifty years on, we thank them all," said George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who led the drumhead ceremony, described as a "national service of commemoration, thanksgiving and re-dedication."

He noted the special poignancy for many old soldiers in his audience of the words of Jesus that he took as his text, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Reminding the tens of thousands of on-lookers how much they and generations yet unborn owed to those who died on D-Day, the archbishop said that all during the war Eleanor Roosevelt kept at her bedside a prayer that said: "Help me to remember, somewhere out there a man died for me today. As long as there is war, I must ask and answer, 'Am I worth dying for?'"

Archbishop Carey paid tribute to all who fought to stop the Nazis, including the Soviet Union, which few other speakers this weekend have mentioned. He hailed those who had suffered on "the vast, heroic Russian front." But the whole drumhead ceremony, while unmistakably British in its ceremonial tradition, accorded a special status to the United States.

Not only Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the wartime president, but Abraham Lincoln, a wartime president himself, was the royal archbishop. And the Band of the Royal Marines, in their distinctive white topknots, was joined by the U.S. Army Field Band.

Sunday afternoon, the president and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, boarded the royal yacht Britannia to watch a flyover by 100 vintage planes, including a tiny, slow-moving Swordfish torpedo bomber of the type that sank the German battleship Bismarck, and to review the flotilla in the Solent, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

ADVICE: Greenspan Is Heeded, Book Asserts

Continued from Page 1

designed to send a message to Wall Street and, ultimately, drive down interest rates. According to the theory, the economy would improve and, as a result, Mr. Clinton would have more tax revenue to spend on favored domestic programs and be re-elected in 1996.

The theory, and the policy Mr. Clinton adopted, bore little resemblance to the economic program on which Mr. Clinton had campaigned. Mr. Clinton's "Putting People First" campaign banner stressed government "investment" in programs that would improve the lives of middle-class Americans such as job training, early education and government promotion of cutting-edge technology. A middle-class tax cut and health care for all Americans were additional sweeteners.

As events developed, Mr. Greenspan's economic scenario was not entirely accurate. The bond market did react positively to Mr. Clinton's economic package initially, but then early this year nervousness about inflation began to push interest rates up again, and Mr. Greenspan's Fed raised its basic lending rate by 1.25 percent. Today, long-term interest rates are nearly identical to what they were when Mr. Clinton took office. But the economy is stronger now than in January 1993 and has added 3 million jobs since then.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 3. Table with multiple columns for various stocks and their trading data.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Krung Thai Bank	\$100	1999	3/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$500,000. (Chemical Securities Inc.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£100	1996	3/4	100	—	Over 3-month Libor, Maximum interest 8%, Noncallable, Fees 0.125%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Morgan Stanley Group	¥20,000	1999	3/4	100	—	Interest will be 1% over Libor until October, thereafter a fixed 4% Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Morgan Stanley Inc.)
People's Construction Bank of China	¥15,000	2001	0.45	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.275%. (J.B. Aue)
Fixed-Coupons						
ABB Finance	\$200	1997	6 1/2	100.815	—	Reaffirmed at 99.64, Noncallable, Fees 15%. (Goldman Sachs Inc.)
Council of Europe	\$150	1996	6	99.64	—	Noncallable, Fees not disclosed. (J.B.S.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	\$200	1996	6 1/2	100.79	100.05	Reaffirmed at 99.92, Noncallable, Fees 15%. (Deutsche Bank)
Export Finance and Insurance Corp.	\$250	1997	6 1/2	100.847	99.70	Reaffirmed at 99.66, Noncallable, Fees 15%. (J.B. Aue)
LB Schleswig Holstein	\$200	1997	6 1/2	101.047	100.05	Reaffirmed at 99.897, Noncallable, Fees 15%. (Bordays de Zotte Wiedl)
Morgan J.P. & Company	\$300	1997	6 1/2	101.067	99.95	Reaffirmed at 99.88, Noncallable, Fees 15%. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Comptoirs Bancaire	fr 1,400	1995	5 1/2	99.30	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.15%. (Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole)
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	it 200,000	2004	10.40	100	98.05	Exchanged at 125.69 in 1999 to yield 1 point over 5-year U.S. Treasury. Convertible at 19.11 (negot per share, a 15.80% premium, and at 2.28 (negot per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Robert Fleming & Co.)
Manitoba	ca 150	1996	8	100.94	99.70	Reaffirmed at 99.475, Noncallable, Fees 15%. (Wood Gundy)
General Electric Capital Corp.	Aus 75	1997	7 1/4	100.885	99.40	Noncallable, Fees 15%. (Bordays de Zotte Wiedl)
Mitsubishi Estate	¥35,000	2000	3.85	101.855	—	Reaffirmed at 100.28, Noncallable, Fees 15%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Mitsubishi Estate)
Mitsubishi Estate	¥20,000	2002	4	101.90	—	Reaffirmed at 100.275, Noncallable, Fees 15%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Mitsubishi Estate)
Suedwest Deutsche Landesbank	¥20,000	1998	3 1/4	99.465	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.225%. (J.C. First Boston)
Equity-Linked						
Akum Perdana	\$135	2004	3 1/4	100	—	Redeemable at 125.69 in 1999 to yield 1 point over 5-year U.S. Treasury. Convertible at 19.11 (negot per share, a 15.80% premium, and at 2.28 (negot per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Robert Fleming & Co.)
Sapporo Breweries	\$200	1998	2 1/4	100	—	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 20%. Terms to be set June 9. (Mitsubishi Estate)
Olivetti	it 400,000	1999	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable, Convertible at an expected 8 to 10% premium. Fees 20%. Terms to be set June 9. (Morgan Stanley Inc.)

Easing Bond Yields: Just a Short Pause?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—U.S. bond prices rallied and yields tumbled last week amid signs the economy has slowed its brisk pace, easing concern about higher inflation and interest rates.

But many analysts predicted that inflation concerns would swell again and perhaps even prompt the Federal Reserve Board to hike rates again this summer.

News Friday that the economy added 191,000 jobs in May, much fewer than the 289,000 economists had expected, helped send yields tumbling to two-week lows.

"The bottom line was the increase was way under expectations and that shows the economy is slowing down," said Patrick Reuter, who manages the \$77 million Highland U.S. Government Securities Fund.

For the week, the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond dropped to 7.27 percent, from 7.39 percent a week earlier, while its price advanced to 87 22/32, from 86 13/32. Meanwhile, two-year notes yielded 5.85 percent, compared with 5.95 percent a week earlier.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Bonds also got some help this week from falling commodity prices, a rising dollar and speculation the Federal Reserve Board was buying securities for its own account.

The Commodity Research Bureau's price index fell 2.05 points this week to 233.25, most of the drop occurring Friday. The CRB index is regarded as an indicator of inflation, which erodes the value of bonds and other fixed-income securities.

At the same time, however, analysts pointed to the fact that the economy continues to add jobs and that the unemployment rate is falling. Such trends, they said, might prompt the Fed to raise interest rates a fifth time this year when its officials confer in July at a regularly scheduled interest-rate policy meeting.

Anthony Karydakis, economist at First National Bank of Chicago, said he would "not be

surprised if the tightening already happens in July." He added, "We are still having signs that the economy has a solid momentum, which will keep Fed officials on the defensive."

Consumer prices rose only 2.4 percent in the 12 months that ended in April, down from 2.7 percent last year. But while inflation has not been a threat this year, it may be changing. In May, average hourly earnings jumped 6 cents to \$11.11, the Labor Department said; economists had expected a 3-cent increase.

"What that tells me is labor scarcity is being reflected in upward pressure on wages and salaries," said Charles Lieberman, director of financial markets research at Chemical Securities Inc. "This economy is very close to full employment or at full employment, no matter how you measure it."

He added, "The economy is unambiguously strong. There's no way to avoid the need for higher rates."

But Stuart Weiner, economist at the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, said that while "we are probably below the natural rate of unemployment," it would be "a mistake to expect inflation to be rising at exactly the same time as we slip below the natural rate."

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Russia Gets A Reprieve From Debt Payments

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW—The world's leading industrial nations agreed Saturday to reschedule much of Russia's debt for 1994, giving the country's troubled economy some badly needed breathing space.

The agreement, reached after two days of negotiations in Paris, reflected the West's desire to support President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and his economic reforms. It also reflected a degree of realism, since Russian officials have said they were unable to repay all of the Soviet debt now falling due.

Russia owes about \$80 billion to foreign governments and banks, most of that inherited from the Soviet Union, which collapsed in 1991. According to initial reports, the agreement reached Saturday would save Russia about \$7 billion this year.

The new schedule of repayments is intended to give Russia as much leeway as possible during the next two or three years, assuming that its economy will gradually gather strength. Some payments have been set back as many as 17 years, said Russia's acting finance minister, Sergei Dubinin.

But Russia is still expected to have to pay back more than \$4 billion this year in principal and interest, officials said.

Mr. Yeltsin and his government have promised to make good on the Soviet debt eventually, but they have asked for reschedulings to ease the current transition from socialism to a free market.

Some Western economists have criticized Western governments and banks for not being more forthcoming in rescheduling Russia's debts. Despite all the talk about Western aid, the critics have said, Russia has had to pay more in interest on old debts than it has received in new aid.

But Western officials and bankers have maintained that an orderly rescheduling of debt, rather than a write-off or default, is important in order to maintain Russia's creditworthiness and to allow it to continue borrowing on the international market.

Mr. Dubinin, who led the negotiations in Paris, welcomed Saturday's agreement, but said Russia would soon seek a longer-term, more comprehensive debt rescheduling.

Analysts said the new deal reflected a vote of Western confidence in Mr. Yeltsin and in Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 6-10

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Asia-Pacific

June 6: **Malaysia**—Austrian & New Zealand Banking Group releases results of jobs vacancy survey for May. Forecast: 2.5 percent.

June 7: **Beijing**—Fifth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair. Through June 13, at China International Exhibition Center.

June 8: **London**—International Monetary Conference for world's banking industry. Through June 8.

June 9: **Frankfurt**—Bundesbank Council policy meeting.

June 10: **Paris**—May preliminary consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 1.5 percent in year.

June 11: **London**—Gold Conference. Through June 11.

June 12: **London**—Meeting of EU finance ministers to discuss inflation and economic targets for European Union.

June 13: **London**—Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting.

June 14: **London**—Employment data for May. Forecast: Jobs rate to drop to 10.1 percent; employment to increase 11,000.

June 15: **Washington**—Overseas trade prices, volume and terms of trade data for the January-March quarter. Forecast: Terms of trade to drop, export prices to decline and volume to remain strong.

June 16: **Washington**—Telecommunications Authority of Singapore to hold a ceremony in honor of the Public Mobile Data and Location Tracking Services License at Regent Hotel.

June 17: **London**—James Hardie Industries, Japanese life insurance companies.

June 18: **Tokyo**—Bank of Japan releases bank lending and deposits for May. Tokyo Bank of Japan releases May term survey of business sentiment.

June 19: **London**—U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer and central bankers address American Bankers Association.

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September 14: **London**

Shareholders Sink Kmart Stock Plan

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A wave of shareholder opposition swept away Kmart Corp.'s plan to raise \$600 million to \$900 million by issuing stock tied to the performance of its specialty stores.

The defeat was an embarrassing setback for Kmart's management, which has been under increasing pressure from shareholders unhappy with its inability to rejuvenate the company's flagship discount store business.

The opposition's victory late Friday took the company and even the leaders of the dissenting shareholders by surprise and came in spite of Kmart's last-ditch efforts to get out the vote by extending the deadline for balloting by eight hours.

"I think all the people who worked on this are stunned that the company couldn't get the votes it needed," said Michael R. Zucker, director of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union's office of corporate and financial affairs. The union owns a small number of Kmart shares.

The dissenting shareholders, led by James Severance, executive vice president of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, have argued that Kmart should spin its specialty stores off completely so that management can focus its attention on

reviving the chain of discount stores. The proposal, which would have offered the public the opportunity to buy stock that reflected the performance of Kmart's specialty store units, received the support of 61 percent of the shares voted. But under Michigan law, it needed the approval of more than half of the 416 million shares outstanding. The meeting was held in Troy, Michigan, where Kmart is based.

Joseph E. Antonini, the chairman of Kmart, who had personally lobbied hard on behalf of the proposal, said the company was disappointed in the outcome. He noted that the proposal was defeated in large part because 27.8 percent of the shares outstanding were not voted despite a last-minute scramble to win additional votes by Kmart's proxy solicitor, Georgetown & Co.

Mr. Antonini said management and the board would begin assessing alternatives to unlock the value of its specialty store units — its office and building supply chains, as well as its book and sporting goods chains — whose performance and growth prospects are overshadowed by Kmart's flagging discount store business.

"I think it may be a blessing in disguise because it tells management that its strategies are being questioned in a strong enough voice to smack them in the face," said Thomas H. Tashjian, a retail analyst at the First Manhattan Co.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

By Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

Shares finished the week buoyant in busy trading, with the main AEX index up 3.34 points, at 403.08, despite lack of a clear forecast for the coming sessions. KLM finished down despite releasing good 1993-94 results on Thursday.

ING pushed ahead 2 percent after first-quarter results above analysts' expectations.

Frankfurt

Shares moved ahead slightly last week, but the market still showed signs of nervousness over uncertain trends on bond markets.

The DAX index of 30 leading issues ended at 2,148.39 points, up 0.34 percent for the week, but it failed to pull back any more of the 4.83 percent it lost a week earlier.

Most of the gain came Friday as dealers spoke tentatively of recent share falls in Frankfurt coming to an end.

Commerzbank said it viewed earlier falls as exaggerated but believed markets would see only small gains during coming sessions in view of persisting uncertainty. The bank also forecast the DAX would soon hit the 2,350 mark on the back of expected stronger company reports.

BMW lost 40 Deutsche marks (524) to close at 823. The bond market was depressed as uncertainty over U.S. interest rates continued.

Hong Kong

Prices tumbled 2.5 percent during the week in volatile trading with the blue-chip Hang Seng index losing 235.86 points, to close the week's trading at 9,234.27.

Average daily turnover shrank to 3,929 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$504 million), compared with the previous week's 6.96 billion dollars.

Most leading blue-chips lost ground, including Hongkong Bank, down 4 dollars at 55.50 dollars; Jardine Matheson, down 2.50 dollars at 59.50 dollars; Hong Kong Land, down 60 cents at 21.90 dollars; and Cheung Kong, down 50 cents at 37.75 dollars.

London

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index of leading shares closed Friday at 2,997.8 points, showing a weekly gain of 31.4, or 1 percent, after encouragement from the futures market.

On Wednesday, the index closed at 2,931.9, the lowest level for six months.

Inflationary fears were heightened by a recent study by British purchasing managers pointing to a shortage of raw materials, pushing prices upwards in May for the sixth consecutive month.

Shares in Euro Disney, which on Thursday announced that Saudi Prince Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz would buy from 13 percent to 34 percent of its capital, rose by 20.25 pence (30.5 cents) to 386 pence.

Eurotunnel rose 4 pence to 363 pence after dropping on Thursday as it launched its rights issue.

Milan

Shares started the week well, only to fall back later amid political reverses for the government, with the Mibtel index finally creeping up 0.67 percent to finish the week at 11,709 points.

Dealers welcomed moves by the new Italian government Monday to stimulate the recovery with a package of reforms, but the optimism was punctured Tuesday by doubts about the leaders of the semipublic Mediobanca over the Ferruzzi affair.

Montedison meanwhile put on a credible 8.13 percent to 1,436 lira, while among the banks, Comit advanced 2.66 percent to 5,214 lira and Credito Italiano added 5.40 percent to end up at 2,381 lira.

Elsewhere, Olivetti was down 3.70 percent to 2,570 lira. Stet also slipped 2.15 percent to 5,321 lira.

Paris

Worries about the situation on the other side of the Atlantic influenced the performance of the market last week amid worries of resurgent inflation.

On Wednesday, the pessimistic outlook pushed the market below the 2,000 point mark for the first time since mid-1993. Although, damage was limited with regard to the CAC-40 index, which ended 0.8 percent down on

the week, at 2,041.74, it still was 10 percent below its year's peak.

Market analysts feared higher growth in the United States and Europe would come too quickly, pushing inflation. But some traders believed better news on unemployment and a turnaround in performance was imminent.

Singapore

Prices staged a broad recovery on Friday after four consecutive days of losses.

The blue-chip Straits Times Industrial index closed 16.32 points higher at 2,268.70 while the broader-based SES All-Singapore index was 2.12 higher at 560.11.

Turnover fell to 93.9 million units valued at 233.3 million Singapore dollars (\$152.5 million) from 105.9 million units worth 263.8 million dollars.

Dealers said a statement by the Malaysian deputy prime minister, Anwar Ibrahim, on Thursday asking investors to ignore rumors and trade on fundamentals helped turn sentiment around in Singapore.

Idris, a finance company, led the active stock adding 15 cents to 2.47 dollars, on 7.7 million units. Mulpha International followed, climbing 13 cents to 1.94 dollars, on 4.4 million units, and Promet was next with a nine-cent gain to 1.39 dollars, on 4.05 million units.

Seaview, the hotel concern, led the gainers with a one-dollar hike to 10.20 dollars followed by the car distributor Cycle & Carriage,

which rose 60 cents to 11.30 dollars. Losers were led by OUB, which tumbled 1.15 dollars to 7.00 dollars.

Tokyo

Domestic institutions joined foreign investors in active buying last week. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average peaked at 21,191 points on Thursday, topping the previous peak of 21,148 set last September. It ended the week at 20,954.19, up 0.9 percent.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all issues on the first section gained 0.5 percent, to 1,679.62, from 1,670.76 a week earlier.

Brokers forecast gradual recovery in share prices in the coming weeks with institutional investors following foreign players into the market, as a series of corporate business reports in recent weeks pointed to better earnings in the offing.

Zurich

The week ended on a small high with the Swiss Performance Index rising 11.99 points, to finish at 1,792.18, an increase of 0.6 percent.

One dealer said trading was sluggish in view of holidays in several countries at the start of the week which saw many investors largely staying away. Most activity was concentrated in the banking and insurance sectors.

Of the industrials, Fischer slid back 90 to 1,410 and BBC lost 62 to 1,227. Nestlé ended up 2 at 1,147.

Strike Hits SEAT Over Job Cuts

Reuters

BARCELONA — Workers at Volkswagen AG's Spanish unit, SEAT, failed to show up for work on Saturday and threatened more strikes unless Volkswagen and the Spanish government produced a rescue plan for the carmaker.

About 1,500 workers stayed away from their jobs at SEAT's new Martorell plant to protest against working extra Saturday shifts while thousands of their colleagues are being laid off and capacity is not being fully used during the week.

They have threatened two more Saturday strikes this month and another on Thursday, June 23.

VW is pressing Madrid for substantial government aid to keep SEAT alive as an independent car producer, but the government says it is not prepared to pour in large sums of money. It also says it hands are tied by European Union competition rules.

Industry Minister Juan Manuel Eguiguren he would not change his position when he meets with the VW chairman, Ferdinand Piech, this week.

VW, which wants to slash several thousand jobs at SEAT, says it needs 800 million Deutsche marks (\$480 million) to restructure.

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France F.F.	1,950	40	1,070	590
Germany D.M.	700	32	385	210
Great Britain £	210	32	115	65
Greece Dr.	75,000	25	41,000	22,000
Ireland £Ir.	230	37	125	68
Italy Lfr.	500,000	47	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	38	7,700	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	420	230
Norway N.Kr.	3,500	36	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	39	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
- hand deliv. Madrid	55,000	24	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
- hand delivery	3,500	26	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe ex CEI	485		265	145
CEI: N. Africa, former French African, Middle East	630		345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	780		430	235
Rest of Africa	900		495	270

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Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes					Money Rates				
United States	June 3	May 27	Chng		United States	June 3	May 27		
DJ Indust.	3772.22	3757.14	+0.40	%	Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2		
DJ Util.	187.06	184.73	+0.18	%	Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4		
DJ Trans.	1618.41	1623.85	-0.27	%	Federal funds rate	4 3/16	4 3/16		
S & P 100	429.26	424.42	+0.43	%	Japan				
S & P 500	460.13	457.33	+0.61	%	Discount	1 1/2	1 1/2		
S & P Ind	325.73	323.31	+0.45	%	Call money	1 15/16	1 15/16		
NYSE Co	254.24	252.79	+0.61	%	3-month interbank	2 1/16	2 1/16		
Breim					Germany				
FTSE 100	2997.80	2966.40	+1.06	%	Lombard	4.00	4.00		
FT 30	2379.80	2346.90	+1.40	%	Call money	5.00	5.00		
Japan					3-month interbank	5.00	5.00		
Nikkei 225	20,754	20,777	+0.85	%	Swiss				
Germany					Bank base rate	5 1/4	5 1/4		
DAX	2148.39	2140.99	+0.35	%	Call money	5 1/4	5 1/4		
Hong Kong					3-month interbank	5 3/16	5 1/16		
Hong Kong	9234.27	9478.13	-2.49	%	Gold	June 3	May 27	Chng	
Worst					London pur. fix	382.95	385.40	-0.64	
MSCI	616.90	617.30	-0.06	%					

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Intl.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Rangers Take 2-1 Lead As Canucks Self-Destruct

The Associated Press
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Goodbye Pavel. Goodbye McLean's magic. Goodbye home-ice advantage in the Stanley Cup championship series.
Pavel Bure was ejected after high-sticking Jay Wells in the face. Kirk McLean, who played in the series with the New York Rangers, capitalized on all that to beat the Vancouver Canucks, 5-1, Saturday night and take a two-game-to-one lead in the best-of-7 series.

Maybe if the first goal doesn't go in, we keep the momentum," said McLean, who stopped 89 of 93 shots in the first two games but was done in by bad breaks and his own bad play in Game 3. "Everything kind of collapsed from then on."
Vancouver was leading, 1-0, on Bure's first goal of the series when McLean, who stole Game 1 with his 52-save performance, steered Brian Leetch's shot into the net 13:39 into the game.

Simply trying to keep possession in Vancouver, Leetch, who scored again in the second period, flipped the puck toward the net. McLean got down on one knee and prepared to steer the puck to the corner, but it hit his right skate and trickled between his pads.

"They were pressuring us pretty good and we were trying to sur-

vive," Leetch said. "To get a freak goal like that, and all of a sudden you're tied up, it obviously deflated them."
Then, with the Canucks on a power play at 18:21, Bure and Wells came together near the right boards and Bure, trying to lift Wells' stick with his own, jerked his stick into Wells' face.

Referee Andy vanHellemond as-

essed the automatic five-minute major and game misconduct penalties.

Fifty-four seconds later, Glenn Anderson scored the winner for the second consecutive game and the Canucks never responded.

Bure, who led the league with 60 regular-season goals and has a league-high 14 in the playoffs, will not be suspended, said the NHL's senior vice president, Brian Burke.

Mike Richter made 24 saves for the Rangers, who had temporarily surrendered the home-ice edge by losing the opener. If they win Game 4 here Tuesday night, they'll have the chance to wrap up the series Thursday at home as they try to win the Cup for the first time since 1940.

The most physical and contentious game of the series turned out

to be the most decisive loss of the playoffs for the Canucks.

Leetch, the Rangers' only offensive-minded defenseman because top regular-season scorer Sergei Zubov was out with a chest injury, moved past Walt Tkaczuk into third place on New York's career playoff scoring list with 52 points.

Steve Larmer and Alexei Kovalev added third-period goals.
While McLean allowed more than four goals for the first time in 18 games and only the second time in the postseason, Richter held the Canucks to one goal for the second straight game in clearly outplaying McLean for the first time. Richter allowed only Bure's breakaway goal 1:03 into the game.

After Leetch's fluke goal tied it, the Canucks still appeared to be in good shape when Leetch was penalized at 17:56 — meaning the Rangers had to kill the penalty without Leetch and Zubov, their best two defensemen.

But after Bure's penalty and Anderson's goal, Vancouver looked like a beaten team.
With the teams skating four a side, Sergei Nemchinov shot from the slot and Anderson, who was facing center ice, deflected the puck through his legs and between McLean's pads to put New York ahead for good.



Fifty-four seconds after Pavel Bure's ejection, Glenn Anderson beat a fallen goalie Kirk McLean to score the winner for the second consecutive game.

For Knicks or Pacers, Game 7's a Lucky One

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A compelling, emotional and unpredictable series was to come to a climax Sunday night.

Either the New York Knicks would reach the National Basketball Association's championship series for the first time since 1973 or the Indiana Pacers would get there for the first time ever.

Those were the lofty stakes for Game 7 of the Eastern Conference final between the Knicks and Pacers in Madison Square Garden. The winner will open the best-of-seven game final series Wednesday night in Houston against the Rockets.

The Knicks, written off by many after their stunning home loss in Game 5, showed character and resiliency with a remarkable 98-91 victory Friday night in Madison Square Garden that canceled the party ready to begin in the Pacers' city of Indianapolis.

John Starks, who led the way to victory with a 26-point, 6-assist effort, said, "I'm very confident. Going home makes it a lot easier, on our home court, and we have our fans behind us. We're going to get the job done."

If many expected New York to lose Game 6, even more were expecting Indiana to lose Game 7. The home team has won 18 consecutive Game 7s in NBA playoff series, dating to 1982. Starks was the best player on the floor in Game 6, making five 3-pointers and playing tenacious defense against Reggie Miller, who scored 27 points but made just 8 of 21 shots.

It was vintage Starks, full of fire and energy that rubbed off on his teammates. It was his best game since he returned just before the playoffs from arthroscopic surgery on his left knee.

The Knicks also came alive offensively, playing more up-tempo and forcing fast-break opportunities that led to layups and open jumpers on which they scored.

Miller had punished the Knicks with 39 points in Game 5, including a 25-point fourth quarter, but Starks was the aggressor in Game 6.

"I thought John Starks had an incredible game, especially considering what Reggie Miller did in New York," said Larry Brown, the Pacers' coach.

With Miller contained, the Pacers attempted to go to center Rik Smits in the low post. But he did not deliver, making 2 of 7 shots from the field in the third quarter. And not only did Smits not make his shots, he rarely passed. Knowing that Patrick Ewing was able to block or Smits' attempts at aggressive defense.

The Knicks had suffered a major setback when Ewing committed his second foul at 7:36 of the first quarter, sending him to the bench for the rest of the quarter. He had 11 first-half points, but the foul trouble prevented him from having a bigger half. And the Knicks' offense was fortunate not to be called for his third personal moments before halftime, when he tripped Miller as the guard drove to the basket. The foul was called on Starks, but it was Ewing's leg that Miller stumbled over.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Major League Standings				
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	31	18	.647	—
Boston	31	20	.608	2 1/2
Baltimore	28	24	.538	5 1/2
Detroit	25	27	.481	8 1/2
Toronto	25	28	.472	9
Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	30	18	.621	—
Cleveland	29	21	.580	2 1/2
Kansas City	27	23	.539	5 1/2
Minnesota	27	25	.519	7 1/2
Milwaukee	23	30	.434	10
West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	25	27	.481	—
California	22	32	.418	7 1/2
Seattle	22	31	.415	7 3/4
Oakland	22	38	.366	10
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	31	21	.595	—
Montreal	31	22	.585	3 1/2
Florida	27	27	.500	8 1/2
New York	26	27	.491	8 3/4
Pittsburgh	26	29	.473	9 3/4
Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	31	23	.574	—
Cincinnati	29	24	.545	2 1/2
St. Louis	28	24	.538	3
Chicago	27	30	.473	8
Cardinals	22	31	.415	11 1/2
West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	29	24	.557	—
Colorado	25	28	.472	3 1/2
San Francisco	25	29	.462	4 1/2
San Diego	25	36	.405	10 1/2

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Kansas City	120	80	.602-7 12 8
New York	118	82	.590-01-4 11 1
Milwaukee	Brewer	117	Bethune 151, Manzanera 19
Baltimore	116	84	Porac, Pappas 108
Los Angeles	115	85	Hickcock 171, Miller 191 and 192
San Francisco	Brewer	114	10-2 to Pittsburgh, 1-1
San Diego	Manzanera 19	86	HR-Kansas City
St. Louis	McRae 2	87	Goetz 41, Goetz 41, New York
Washington	113	89	Mathias 14 (4),
Seattle	108	226	206-102-12 8
Chicago	106	108	100-2 9 1
Philadelphia	105	109	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	104	110	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	103	111	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	102	112	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	101	113	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	100	114	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	99	115	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	98	116	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	97	117	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	96	118	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	95	119	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	94	120	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	93	121	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	92	122	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	91	123	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	90	124	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	89	125	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	88	126	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	87	127	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	86	128	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	85	129	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	84	130	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	83	131	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	82	132	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	81	133	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	80	134	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	79	135	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	78	136	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	77	137	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	76	138	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	75	139	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	74	140	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	73	141	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	72	142	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	71	143	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	70	144	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	69	145	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	68	146	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	67	147	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	66	148	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	65	149	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	64	150	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	63	151	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	62	152	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	61	153	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	60	154	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	59	155	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	58	156	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	57	157	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	56	158	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	55	159	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	54	160	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	53	161	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	52	162	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	51	163	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	50	164	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	49	165	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	48	166	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	47	167	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	46	168	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	45	169	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	44	170	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	43	171	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	42	172	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	41	173	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	40	174	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	39	175	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	38	176	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	37	177	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	36	178	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	35	179	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	34	180	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	33	181	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	32	182	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	31	183	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	30	184	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	29	185	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	28	186	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	27	187	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	26	188	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	25	189	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	24	190	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	23	191	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	22	192	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	21	193	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	20	194	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	19	195	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	18	196	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	17	197	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	16	198	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	15	199	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	14	200	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	13	201	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	12	202	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	11	203	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	10	204	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	9	205	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	8	206	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	7	207	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	6	208	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	5	209	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	4	210	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	3	211	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	2	212	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	1	213	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	214	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	215	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	216	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	217	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	218	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	219	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	220	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	221	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	222	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	223	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	224	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	225	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	226	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	227	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	228	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	229	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	230	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	231	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	232	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	233	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	234	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	235	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	236	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	237	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	238	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	239	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	240	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	241	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	242	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	243	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	244	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	245	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	246	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	247	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	248	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	249	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	250	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	251	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	252	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	253	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	254	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	255	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	256	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	257	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	258	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	259	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	260	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	261	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	262	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	263	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	264	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	265	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	266	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	267	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	268	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	269	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	270	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	271	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	272	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	273	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	274	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	275	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	276	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	277	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	278	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	279	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	280	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	281	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	282	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	283	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	284	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	285	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	286	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	287	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	288	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	289	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	290	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	291	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	292	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	293	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	294	100-12-12 9 1
Philadelphia	0	295	100-12-12 9 1
Boston	0	296	100-12-12 9 1
San Francisco	0	297	100-12-12 9 1
Los Angeles	0	298	100-12-12 9 1
San Diego	0	299	100-12-12 9 1
Chicago	0	300	100-12-12 9 1

Friday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Atlanta	118	82	.590	—
Montreal	117	83	.585	—
Florida	116	84	.580	—
New York	115	85	.573	—
Pittsburgh	114	86	.567	—
San Francisco	113	87	.562	—
San Diego	112	88	.557	—
Colorado	111	89	.552	—
Chicago	110	90	.547	—
Minnesota	109	91	.542	—
Philadelphia	108	92	.537	—
Pittsburgh	107	93	.532	—
Cleveland	106	94	.527	—
St. Louis	105	95	.522	—
Atlanta	104	96	.517	—
Washington	103	97	.512	—
San Francisco	102	98	.507	—
Los Angeles	101	99	.502	—
San Diego	100	100	.500	—

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Atlanta	305	89	12	0
Asheville	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Chapel Hill	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Charlotte	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Greensboro	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
High Point	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Winston-Salem	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Charlotte	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
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Charlotte	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Charlotte	Wayne	23	McCraw	14
Charlotte	Wayne	23	McCraw	

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Kansas City	120	80	.600	—
New York	118	82	.590	—
Baltimore	117	83	.585	—
Boston	116	84	.580	—
Seattle	115	85	.573	—
Los Angeles	114	86	.567	—
San Francisco	113	87	.562	—
San Diego	112	88	.557	—
Colorado	111	89	.552	—
Chicago	110	90	.547	—
Minnesota	109	91	.542	—
Philadelphia	108	92	.537	—
Pittsburgh	107	93	.532	—
Cleveland	106	94	.527	—
St. Louis	105	95	.522	—
Atlanta	104	96	.517	—
Washington	103	97	.512	—
San Francisco	102	98	.507	—
Los Angeles	101	99	.502	—
San Diego	100	100	.500	—

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
New York	31	21	.595	—
Boston	31	21	.595	—
Baltimore	28	24	.538	—
Detroit	25	27	.479	—
Toronto	25	27	.479	—
Central Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Chicago	29	21	.580	—
Cleveland	27	23	.539	—
Kansas City	27	23	.539	—
Minnesota	27	23	.539	—
Milwaukee	23	27	.459	—
West Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Texas	25	27	.479	—
California	22	30	.423	—
Seattle	22	30	.423	—
Oakland	22	30	.423	—
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Atlanta	31	21	.595	—
Montreal	31	21	.595	—
Florida	27	25	.519	—
New York	26	26	.500	—
Pittsburgh	26	26	.500	—
Central Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Houston	31	21	.595	—
Cincinnati	30	22	.577	—
St. Louis	28	24	.538	—
Chicago	27	25	.519	—
Cardinals	27	25	.519	—
West Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
Los Angeles	29	23	.558	—
Colorado	29	23	.558	—
San Francisco	25	27	.479	—
San Diego	25	27	.479	—

Friday's Line Scores

San Francisco	136	60	.691	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
Burkert, M. Jackson	121	and	Answering:		
Palacios, Antonio	(9)	and	Pognazzi, W. Ar-		
chana	32	L. M. Jackson	3-2	HS-31	St. Louis
San Francisco	121.				
Philadelphia	131	62	.680	5	2
St. Louis	126	71	.639	3	0
B. Baker, Truman	(7)	and	De- bates and		
San Francisco	121.				
Burkert, M. Jackson	121.				
St. Louis	136	58	.706	4	1
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
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St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis	132	66	.671	5	0
St. Louis					

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

FRIDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 0-for-3 with only as the Carolina All-Stars beat the Barons, 5-2.

SATURDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 1-for-3 and scored two runs as the Barons beat Carolina 6-1. He lost off the mound trying with a double and came around to score, grounded out in the eighth, was walked and came in the sixth, and reached second on a pitcher's choice in the eighth and came around to score his second run in the game. Jordan also made four catches in left field leading the game's last out.

SEASON TO DATE: Jordan is batting .199 (38-for-191) with 35 singles, eight doubles, 15 triples and 10 home runs. He has 151 runs, 16 home runs, 14 runs in the eighth, eighth, 16 walks and 30 strikeouts.

Japanese Leagues

Central League				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yamori	30	16	.652	—
Chunichi	23	22	.511	8½
Yokohama	22	24	.478	8½
Hiroshima	22	24	.478	8½
Yokai	22	23	.488	8½
Hiroshima	18	25	.419	10½

Saturday's Results				
Central League				
Yamori 5, 1st Innings				
Hiroshima 4, Chunichi 2				
Yokohama 5, Yokai 3				
Pacific League				
Hiroshima 5, 1st Innings				
Hiroshima 3, Chunichi 1				
Hiroshima 3, 1st Innings				
Pacific League				
W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	30	17	.636	—
Yokai	29	27	.518	2½
Chunichi	23	23	.500	4½

**Cup Teams:
Many Faces
In U.S. Will
Be Familiar**

The 22-Man

Other Fingle

She had been expecting to feel lonesome on Center Court, the villain in a convived French plot to



Patrick Aouar/Agence France-Press
ight, and Alberto Berasategui.

ously," said Pierce, 19, who flourished here within a year of casting off her abusive father and coach, Jim Pierce. "Up until now I've just been enjoying myself, but today I was too nervous. I wanted to win too much."

Sánchez Vicario broke ahead at the end of the first set and broke Pierce again to begin the second. Pierce evened the match against Sánchez Vicario's serve — but in his better skelter, the advantage belonged to the calmest head. Sánchez

"I know Alberto, and maybe that was the advantage for me more than the other players," Bruggerer said. "They were so afraid of Alberto and they almost lost even before they played. I know maybe his weaknesses and that's helped me a little bit."

Raised in the northern city of Bilbao, Berasategui, 20, now lives in Barcelona. He had won every set before the final and was attempting to become the first unseeded player to defeat French Open champion since Mats Wilander in 1985.

"It is going to be crazy," Sánchez Vicario said as her two compatriots began their final. "I think that when we go back, the airport is going to be crowded for sure with people. It is very emotional also. I am going to be more proud because another Spanish man is going to win in the same year, so it is going to be double."

Women's Doubles
Gisela Fernandez, U.S., and Natalia Zvereva (1), Belarus, def. Lindsay Davenport and Lisa Raymond (11), U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

Men's Doubles
Byron Black, Zimbabwe, and Jonathan Stark (2), U.S., def. Jan Amel and Jonas Bjornkjaer (17), Sweden, 6-4, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles
Kristie Boomer and Alanna Davis, Netherlands, def. Larissa Hurland, Latvia, and Andrei Olshanskii (7), Russia, 6-4, 7-5.

Boys' Singles
Jacopo Diaz, Spain, def. Giorgio Galimberti, Italy, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5).

Boys' Doubles
Gustavo Kuerten, Brazil, and Nicolas Pietrangeli, Ecuador, def. Antoine Boye and Nicolas Escude, France, 6-2, 6-4.

Girls' Singles
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, def. So-yeon Jeonsson, Canada, 6-3, 6-1.

Girls' Doubles
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, and Helena Nagyova, Slovakia, def. Lenka Kasarova and Lumilene Rikhtova, Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-1.

King Juan Carlos I presented the trophy

Girls' Doubles
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, and Hana Nagyova, Slovakia, def. Lankja Ceylan and Ludmila Richterova, Czech Republic 6-3, 6-2.

The squads for the 34 teams (other names):

Forward	Goalkeeper	Defender	Midfielder
Roger Altia (7)	Louis Miede	Herrera (21)	Juan Ramirez (3)
Roman Ramirez			

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Guest Artists: Barbara D'Amico (11), Vito
Cassini (11), Roberto Gatti (11),
Cecchi: Carlos Alberto Pozzetti.

Guest Artists: Borislaw Atanasov (11), Pien
Nikolov (12).

Guest Artists: Borislaw Atanasov (12), Tihomir
Stoyanov (12), Tihomir Stoyanov (14), Peter Huber
(14), Nikolai Niev (15), Ilan Krichilsky (15).

Guest Artists: Yarden Lechov (9), Krastimir
Kostov (10), Krastimir Kostov (10),
1440, Daniel Borutskiy (11), Georgi
Korchev (11).

Guest Artists: Paul McGrath (5), Phil Boles (14), Alan
Kernaghan (12), Kevin Arnold (4), Terry Phelan
(10).

Guest Artists: Ray Houghton (8), Jason McNaughton
(8), Jason McNaughton (8), Rune Soreth
(14), Arto Ilmarinen (15), Roger Nilsen
(15), Roger Nilsen (16), Henning Sævi
Anders Johansen (12).

Guest Artists: Jostein Fjell (4), Erik Arvola (12),
Jostein Fjell (12), Leif Lunde (13),
16), John van Jobsum (11), Lars Bohlsen
1229, Kar-Peter Lecksen (15), Rør Strand
(15), Rør Strand (15).

Guest Artists: Jan Aase Floerhaug (11), Gørn
Gustaf Jack Overby (11).

ITALY

Guest Artists: Erik Thorslund (11), Frode
Grødås (12), Ole By Rise (12).

Guest Artists: Rolf Einar Rime
Soreth (14), Arto Ilmarinen (15), Roger Nilsen
(15), Roger Nilsen (16), Henning Sævi
Anders Johansen (12).

Guest Artists: Jostein Fjell (4), Erik Arvola (12),
Jostein Fjell (12), Leif Lunde (13),
16), John van Jobsum (11), Lars Bohlsen
1229, Kar-Peter Lecksen (15), Rør Strand
(15), Rør Strand (15).

Guest Artists: Jan Aase Floerhaug (11), Gørn
Gustaf Jack Overby (11).

Guest Artists: Thomas Røed (11), Lars
Eriksson (12), Arvids Hedström (22),
Arvids Hedström (22), Arvids Hedström
Borlund (4), Jan Eriksson (15), Poulten
Karlsson (15).

Guest Artists: Jostein Fjell (4), Erik Arvola (12),
Jostein Fjell (12), Leif Lunde (13),
16), John van Jobsum (11), Lars Bohlsen
1229, Kar-Peter Lecksen (15), Rør Strand
(15), Rør Strand (15).

Guest Artists: Jan Aase Floerhaug (11), Gørn
Gustaf Jack Overby (11).

[illegible][illegible]

The Associated Press

Ireland, which he won in the Netherlands and Germany, became the victim of a pre-World Cup upsurge in Sunday when it lost, 3-1, in Dublin to a non-league, the Czech Republic.

Pavel Kuka scored twice and midfielder Jan Schoparek got the third goal as the Czechs found holes in an unusually porous Irish defense.

Germany's win in its home stadium in its international night in Brussels. It was Belgium's largest margin of victory since it began playing international soccer in 1904.

Weber, who left his native Croatia because of the war, received Belgian citizenship on March 12.

● Roy Wegerle scored seven minutes into the second half to give the United States a 1-0 lead over Mexico in the Rose Bowl, California. The crowd of 91,123 in the Rose Bowl was the largest a soccer

UNITED STATES

Goalkeepers: Tony Meola (1), Jurgen Sommerhoff (2), Brad Davis (10)

Defenders: Mike Lander (2), Mike Brann (2), Cal Golden (4), Marcie Rodden (17), Paul Harkins (2), Tim Howard (2)

Midfielders: Thomas Donley (5), John Harris (4), Mike Peters (7), Tom Horman (9), Cal Jones (1), Claudio Reyna (19), Mike Soriano (1)

Forwards: Brian Stewart (8), Roy Wegerle (7)

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are

Grand Prize: Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in

Five second prizes: Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.
Five third prizes: AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond

Five fourth prizes: Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 15, 1994.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photographs and faxes not qualified.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Individual coupons will not be accepted.

Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.

2. Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
3. Valid only where legal.
4. Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of

semi-finals.

Your response: _____

5. Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable. Name: _____

6. No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt. Job Title: _____

7. No cash alternative to prizes.

8. In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.

9. We are not responsible for the loss of the World

Company: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ City: _____

9. Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.

10. On all matters, the editor's decision is final.

11. The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control.

Country: _____

Telephone: _____ 246

Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 250 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019-2133, USA

control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.

12. The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

HERALD INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY FROM MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY

The Associated Press day night in Brussels. It was Belgium's largest

Ireland, which had won in the Netherlands and Germany, became the victim of a pre-World Cup upset Sunday when it lost, 3-1, in Dublin to a non-believer, the Czech Republic.

• Roy Wegerle scored seven minutes into the second half to give the United States a 1-0 victory over Mexico in Pasadena, California. The crowd of 91,123 in the Rose Bowl was the largest a soccer match has ever had in the United States.

Joe Jost won't score his 100th goal in the United States since the 1984 Olympics.

$\alpha = 0.05$, $\beta = 0.80$, $n = 67$

هكذا من الاصل